IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

CIRCULATES WIDELY

AMONG THE COMMERCIAL

AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE

Bombay Gazette

No 56,176.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Jan.	SALSETTE	6996	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	9000	...	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	...	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7099	...	...
4th "	ARCADIA	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
28th "	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	9000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	394 or 495	891 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 522	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 30th Jan.	7-0 a. m.	direct.
Lunga	2,185	Mon. 2nd Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.M.
Dumra	1,695	Thurs. 5th Feb.	9 a. m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

• Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 5th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pentakota	3418	Thursday 5th Feb
•Palamcotta	3413	" 19th "
†Purnea	3206	" 5th Mar.
•Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

•Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY

30th January, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Bougault	3rd June
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	"	891	743	405
To London (single)	"	660	528	270
Do. (return)	"	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

Marittima Italiana (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts	To sail on 1914
Porto Said	5301	Molle	10th Feb.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
A Steamer	6000	X	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	163
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 413, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000

RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE 16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000

RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.

J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

G BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.

E. J. MOSES, Esq.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS 562,5000

RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody reaising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000

Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000

Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000

Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent

40, Church Gate Street

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00

Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00

Undivided Profits ... " " 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama
Calcutta	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000

RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATES for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.

Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.

Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs	8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July, "	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December "	Rs.	1,00,00,000

S N POCHKHANAWALA (of A.L.D.), London Manager

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000

RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinia
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY RALPH KIDD, Acting Ma...

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....Rs. 40,00,000

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... " 25,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) ..... " 35,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).

Fengtien (Mukden)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	...	" 90
The "Lynkop"	... ...	" 105
The "Ultralux"	... ...	" 120
The "Sollux"	.. ..	" 138
do. 10 diameter	.. ..	" 155
The "Terlux"	.. ..	" 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.;

BOMBAY AND POONA

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1914, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1914, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons found to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1914.

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, LIQUID FUEL, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1914, for the supply of above stores, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1914.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent., of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 17th January, 1914.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion to "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 23 and 23, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

AT 6 P. M. and 10 P. M.

MERRY MAGNETS

IN A

Dancing Repertoire

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

Complete in 5 Parts.

BOMBAY A. D. C.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

FEBRUARY
11th, 12th, 13th, 14th

THE POPULAR MUSICAL COMEDY

THE QUAKER GIRL

Strong Cast,

Chorus of 40, augmented Orchestra

Box Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s

USUAL PRICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College.

Telephone No. 755

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO.

General Merchants

High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers

EVERY REQUISITE

for Travellers and Homeward Bound Passengers always in stock. A large assortment of ready-made clothes on hand.

New Consignments Every Mail

FIXED RATES

OPPOSITE
CRAWFORD MARKET

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by

Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,

DUBLIN.

Distillers to H. M. The King.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharge (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271

TO-NIGHT!

A STIRRING BATTLE-PICTURE

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE"

A realistic representation of a most famous event in American History.

"Sheridan has ridden all the way
From Winchester Down to save the day."

DEAUVILLE . . . Charming coloured views
HOW INSECTS PREY An interesting nature study

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7, 8-30 and 10.

SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS } Prize Shows—5-30 to 6-30. Extra Shows 11-15 to 12-15

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co., LTD.,

---

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay

---

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish

FOR

all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

---

NEW TEAS NEW TEAS.

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
(WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED.

GEORGE CORONATION (ROOFING) TILES.

WANTED.—All Builders to remember that our NEW MARK, GEORGE CORONATION TILES, are in the market for the first time, manufactured at special request from best Mangalore clay and are just the tiles suitable for roofs of all Hospitals, Public Halls, Municipal or other School Buildings, &c., in permanent commemoration of the Coronation of Our King-Emperor George V. Other marks of our well known Roofing Tiles, approved by Government, Railways, &c., are also available. For Prices and Samples apply to

A. ALBUQUERQUE and SONS,
Mangalore Tile Manufacturers,
22 Mazagon, Bombay.

WANTED.—A Lady COMPANION who can embroider and who is a good musician Apply Box No. 921 care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, competent HOUSE-KEEPER. Comfortable Home and all found. Box 9151, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

LADY TRAVELLING to England REQUIRES a NURSE as companion and to look after small boy on the voyage home. Half first class fare paid. Box 9150, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a Young Englishman Apply Box No. 9148, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 9152, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—LESSONS on the Piano, for a young child of 7 years. Apply stating Terms to Box 9149, care of the Manager, this Paper.

FOR SALE.

BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Cung Cheng period, B. C. 1723, Chinese Ginger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.

CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission

General Agency Business carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A 1, A.B C, International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 2nd Febrvary, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.); the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Build-ings Street Nos, 49, 49 (1) 178 Case Nos. 104 106, First land Second Khetwadi Lane and Falkand Road,

Also at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Building Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 4 541 and 548. Case No. 23, Chunam Kiln Cross Street.

Building Street Nos. 231-233, 134-140. Case No. 193. Memonwada Road and Musjid Bunder Road.

MENESSE and Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1914

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	„ 45,000,000	
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	
		=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager

What Medical Men Advise.

When your nerves get run down you know it. So generally do those about you. When your medical man is consulted and says

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK,

he is simply expressing the general confidence of the Profession in a safe, reliable restorative which builds up strength. Millions of bottles of HORLICK'S are used each year in all parts of the world, because medical men have proved it to be invaluable in the treatment of physical and nervous debility, anæmia, neuralgia and sleeplessness.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

supplies nerve food by vitalizing, energising, enriching the life fluid so that it can perform its full functions. HORLICK'S is pleasant and palatable, made in a moment, it is food and drink in one and is untouched by hand. Cereals and milk are its component parts, all made in the cleanest and purest of factories in the smiling open country.

Ask for a bottle of HORLICK'S MALTED MILK to-day. Of all Chemists and Stores. Made in three sizes.

Downloaded from the British Library at Stasher.org on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Styliani Bebis, 2,214 tons, Capt. Lyemas, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk and London, with a general cargo.

S.S. Ehrenfels (Hansa Line), 2,708 tons, Capt. J. Schmitz, sailed yesterday, for Calicut, &c., with the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Koweit, 2,336 tons, Capt. W. M. Brewis, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

S.S. Rangoon Maru (Japan Line), 2,315 tons, Capt. E. Date, will sail to-day, for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hild, 719 tons, Capt. J. Salvesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok (January 12) via Singapore and Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Balmoral, 2,433 tons, Capt. J. W. Jones, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Port Said (January 11) in ballast.

S.S. Karunga, 2,932 tons, Capt. J. Pattison, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with the same bottom cargo,

S.S. Bankura, 1,904 tons, Capt. T. B. H. Whytehead, sailed yesterday for Busreh, &c., via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander A. P. Robinson, sailed yesterday for Aden.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Robinson ..R I M S
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr G. H. S. LaTouche Troopship
S. Gabotto.....Comdr Foschiani ..... Ital-gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 29.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham .....P & O Co
Balmoral .....2433 Jones .....
Begum .....2942 Wright .....T M & Co
Blake .....2396 Hill .....A Yule & Co
Brannton .....2836 Shgeton .....T M & Co
Bulrie .....1613 Mathews .....T M & Co
Bayo Maru .....3247 Sugora .....S Wallace & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ld
Clan Cameron....2285 Christian ....J Finlay & Co
Cairngowan.....2560 Band.....W & A G & Co
Crown .....2740 Richard.....W & A G & Co
Elswick House...2545 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Falls of Orchy...3139 Murchie ...W & A G & Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Hild .....719 Salvesen .....F F C & Co
India .....4198 Talbot.....P & O Co
Itria .....3420 Walsh.....M M & Co
Janus .....8078 McDonald ...Calcutta...29-1 M M & Co
Khosrou .....2419 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis... Arab S'mers & Co
Kandenfels.....3805 Oetker .....W & A G & Co
Kasara .....304 King .....M M & Co
Kawachi Maru .3821 Christiansen...N Y Kaisha
Lawoe .....1817 Coates ...D M Khandwani
Liberia.....2304 Schroder .....T S & Co
Mantua .....5905 Vibert.....P & O Co
Mansuri .....2042 Gore .....T M & Co
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen .....J Leiter
Ocean .....2430 Christiansen.....The Bo Co
Ormidale.....2304 .....W & A G & Co
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Pentakota .....2269 Stewart .....M M & Co
Sealda .....3433 Johnson.....M M & Co
Taiyabi .....2003 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Toco.....1659 Hicks.....J F & Co
Urjina .....3126 Abbott.....M M & Co
Zoroastrian.....2555 Osborne .....C M & Sons

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Frd Glavic ...3332 Milon ...Genoa ...2-2... J M & Co
B Bassano ...2762 Bothall...Hull ...30-1... J F & Co
C&R Ehrenfels...2780 Schmitz...R'goon...29-1... W & A G & Co
D & E Verannt ...2722 Gemmeli ...Kobe...3-2... W & A G & Co
F Thornbeck...2385 Forster...Antwerp ...2-2... W & A G & Co
G H R James...1573 Mogg...Middlesbro ...3-2... W & A G & Co
H Queenmoor...2499 Taylor...Manchester...31-1 W & A G & Co
K Rangoon Maru.3316 Date.....Kobe...29-1..... N Y Kaisha
M Laconia.....4117 Pesut.....Hull ..... W & A G & Co
N Lena .....2379 Charters.....Hull ...31-1... T M & Co
O Bengrove ...2389 Barber...Middlesbro...31-1... W & A G & Co
P Arachne.....2471 Sergent Philadelphia...4-1... T M & Co
Q Abydos .....1939 Davis.....Bo & A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia.....4086 Mitchell.....L'pool ...31-1... W & A G & Co
4 Caboto ...2846 Pelligrini...Venice...Calcutta... 31-1...S N Co
5 Graz .....2356 Mandek .....Trieste...1-2... A L S N Co
6 Chakrata .....3641 Smith...Antwerp ...29-1... M M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun...3760 Summers...Antwerp... 10-2 J F & Co
8 Langton Hall...2882 Magall ...Dunkirk...30-1 W & A G & Co
9 Katenturm...2304 Fretwerst ...Karachi...10-2 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Iran...4036 Peabody ...Dunkirk...31-1... K N & Co
12 & 13 Banca...3794 Garwood ...Kobe ...30-1... P & O Co
15 Glenchuny...3017 Johnston ...Kobe.....2-2... T M & Co
16 Elswick Manor...2573 Gleultes...Dunkirk ... W & A G & Co

H W P D

Indrawadi...633 Ebrahim .....Bo S N Co
Mahanadi.....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Ponani.....552 Dawood .....Bo S N Co
Saraswati.....443 Vola .....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati .....524 Samsoon...N F...Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa...949 Manley...Karachi...30-1...M M & Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Liberia, for Antwerp.
„ Abydos, for Mauritius.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of Jan. 24, arrived at Aden, at 7-30 p.m., on Jan. 28.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of Jan. 23, passed Suez at 1-30 a.m. yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Manora", left Suez on the afternoon of Jan. 28. The same Co.'s steamer "Nevasa", passed Lisbon, on the afternoon of Jan. 23. The same Co.'s steamer "Sofala", left Suez on the evening of Jan. 27.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia", Homeward bound passed Suez on the night of the 27th instant.

The Maritime Italiana Co.'s steamer "Re d'Italia", from Bombay to Genoa arrived at Naples yesterday.

BEFORE ARITHMETIC WAS INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists,—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

SHIPPING NOTES.

THE PURCHASE OF P & O. SHIPS FOR BOMBAY.

(SPECIAL TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

The P. and O. Company are gradually getting rid of their smaller ships, and replacing them with others of a very largely increased tonnage, and more suited to the requirements of the modern travelling public. It is in pursuance of this policy that they have now, as announced by Reuter yesterday, sold their four smallest ships—if we except the Isis and Osiris, the two mail boats on the Port Said-Brindisi run, which are built for speed and not for size.

The four boats that have now been sold are the Palawan, the Sumatra, the Borneo and the Sunda, all of which have a registered tonnage of less than 5,000, while all four are of 3,500 indicated horse-power. Of late years these four ships have been on the P. and O. Company's intermediate services, although they were at one time, in the early days of the Company, the crack ships of the fleet. The present is the day of big ships, however, and the Company have found it necessary to increase the size of their intermediate boats, as well as of the mail steamers, and so the four ships named have been sold.

The Palawan and the Sumatra are the two ships which have been sold to Bombay buyers, while the Sunda and the Borneo are to go to Japan. Inquiries yesterday elicited the fact that the purchasers of the Palawan and Sumatra are the Arab Steamers Ltd., of Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. This company was originally, and not very many years ago, a one-ship company, but it has now five steamers, and with the two old P. and O., boats will have a fleet of seven. One of the new steamers will be delivered next month, and the other in March.

The Arab Company's steamers run to the Persian Gulf, Red Sea ports, Calcutta and Mauritius, and in the pilgrim season are mostly engaged in carrying pilgrims to the Hedjaz. One of the biggest steamers of the fleet now runningis the Koweit, 2,336 tons, which takes a cargo of about 4,000 tons and has a big passenger-carrying capacity; while the others are the Bahrein, 1,402 tons, which carries 3,100 tons of cargo; the Olfeld, which is to be renamed the Hedjaz, and carries 5,500 tons of cargo; and the Faris, which has a cargo-carrying capacity of 1,500 tons. All the steamers are especially built for carrying pilgrims and native passengers.

The two recent additions to the fleet are considerably larger than any of the foregoing, the Palawan having a registered tonnage of 4,683, and the Sumatra of 4,615, while both carry about 6,000 tons of cargo and have, of course, good accommodation for first and second class passengers and a big space for pilgrims. They will be put on the Company's regular runs, and in the pilgrim season will run to Jeddah and Red Sea ports.

The sale of the other two P. and O. ships to Japan reminds us that shippers in that country are almost insatiable in their demands for second-hand ships which have been running to and from Indian ports. Many such boats are now engaged, under other names and the Japanese flag, trading from Japanese ports, and every now and then one hears of another old P. and O., or B. I., boat going to swell the number. The reasons for this are several, but the chief is that the Japanese shipyards cannot turn out ships quick enough to meet the requirements of the ever-growing export and import trade of the country.

Reuter made a slight error in yesterday's message in stating that the Kaiser-i-Hind, the new ship now being built for the P. and O. Company, was of 14,000 tons. The Kaiser-i-Hind's tonnage is 11,400, and in addition to that the Company has six other twin-screw steamers of 9,000 tons register, and 9,000 indicated horse power under construction, bringing the total tonnage of shipping now being built up to 65,400. The names of four of the ships building are Kashgar, Kashmir, Khiva, and Khyber; the other two not having yet been named.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Port Trust the pilotage statement showed that during the week ending January 16, 20 vessels were piloted into harbour, bringing the total which have come into Bombay since April 1 last to 1,027, as against 993 in the corresponding period last year. The revenue collections for the bunders, docks and port departments from the 1st to 15 January this year were Rs. 4,57,529, an increase of Rs. 45,543 on the same period last year, bringing the excess of revenue from the beginning of the present financial year to January 15 to Rs 7,68,542 over the same period in the previous financial year.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. A. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

DOWN From Bombay. H. M.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay. H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ...Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi ..... Arr.	8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Delhi ..... Dep.	7-35
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	5-59
1-24... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
3- 0... „	Ambala Cantonment ..... „	2-17
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30.....Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40.....Dep.	Ambala	Arr.	1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15.....Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0.....Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ... „		11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow..... „		9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Bamboli,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D., dated January 29.

Saturday 31st instant. Nos. 1 & 2 Companies, Gun Drill and instruction in D. R. F., at Colaba North Battery. It is requested that all Members will make an endeavour to attend this parade so that Detachments can be made up for Sunday's practice. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Caps.

Sunday 1st February 1914. Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will carry out Instructional Practice from Colaba North Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 10 rounds. Parade at Colaba Station at 9-40 a.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Headquarters as early as possible between the hour 9-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on week days only. Arms and Accoutrements cannot be issued at Headquarters after 12 noon on 5th February 1914.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., dated January 30.

SALSETTE DETACHMENT.

To-day, Friday.—Parade for Salsette Detachment 7, to 8-a.m. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club. Dress—Mufti and hunting Saddles.

Saturday, Jan. 31.—Class Firing.
Sunday, Feb. 1.—Class Firing.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., dated January 30.

The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914. On Saturday the 31st January special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th February). From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m. From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Companies.

There will be a parade service for Roman Catholics on Sunday morning 1st February at Santa Cruz Camp after parade at 10-30 a.m.

The Commandant is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in "D" Company :—To be Lce.-Sergt. No. 5967 Corpl. A. S. Daly; to be Corporal No. 5957 Lce.-Cpl. J. L. Pinto; to be appointed Lce.-Corporal No. 7379 Vol. G. T. Rosario.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail due to arrive at 6 a. m.

SATURDAY, January 31.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Racecourse. First race starts at 3-15 p. m.
Public Temperance Meeting, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, 9-15.
B. V. R. Annual Training Camp, Santa Cruz.
Hockey: Pioneers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15.
Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 8-15.

MONDAY, February 2.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Annual Meeting, League of Mercy, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 3.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—A cycling run to Borivli will take place on Sunday, Feb. 1, via Hornby Vellard at 6 a.m. (S.T.), and thence members will proceed to the Kennery Caves. Breakfast will be taken at the caves.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—Three wild asses have been presented to the zoological collection by H. H. Khanshri Fatehdinkhanji, Chief of Manavadar (Kathiawar).

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—The next visitation tour of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay is to Lonavli, beginning on February 4, and concluding on the 7th idem.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Sangola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 1st proximo.

FIRE IN AN IRONMONGER'S SHOP.

Fire broke out yesterday in a heap of papers lying in an ironmonger's shop at Janjikar-street. It was a big blaze, but was put out quickly by the neighbours. Some utensils which were wrapped in paper were slightly damaged. A lighted match carelessly thrown down by a servant after lighting the gas-lamp is supposed to have caused the fire.

A MAN RUN OVER.

A Mahomedan, aged about 35, was picked up in an unconscious state on Parel Road by Inspector Shaw, while going on his rounds. The man appeared to have been run over. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment, and is now lying in a precarious condition. Later the Colaba police were informed by Mr. G. A. Schlechtendehl that his motor-car driver, Ahmed Vajir, had reported to him that while he was driving to Dadar along the Parel road he ran over something black that was lying in the road. He was frightened and immediately turned back and reported the incident to his master. Beyond this there is no evidence to show how the man was run over.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CART.

A woman, named Radhibai (45), met with a fatal accident on Wednesday evening. She was going along Jail-road when she was knocked down and run over by a bullock-cart driven by one Piarally. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries yesterday morning.

A FATAL JUMP.

A Mahomedan boy, named Hassan Bala, aged 14, died at the Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday as the result of injuries received by a fall. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon the boy attempted to jump on to a moving cart when he missed his footing and fell seriously injuring himself. He was taken to the hospital where he died.

PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR MEETING AT POONA.

A meeting of the citizens of Poona took place on Tuesday evening at the residence of Prof. Bhate under the presidency of Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, to make the necessary arrangements for the holding of the next Provincial Social Conference at Poona. About 50 ladies and gentlemen attended. Those present included Dr. Mann, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Rao Bahadur Marathe, Rao Bahadur Deshpande, several professors of the Fergusson College, Dr. Gokhale, and Dr. Shikhare.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar detailed the various arrangements that were required to be made and how it was necessary for Poona to make the session a real success.

A Reception Committee was appointed consisting of representatives for Poona, Bombay and other places in the Presidency and the Central Provinces and Berars, with Prof. Bhate as working secretary and Prof. Sahasrabudhe and Mr. Deole, of the Servants of India Society, as secretaries. It was decided to hold the Conference in May.

One of the resolutions required the members of the Reception Committee and the delegates to the Conference to declare their acceptance of certain basic principles of Social Reform.

THE WEATHER.

SLIGHT FALLS OF RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

The disturbance in North-west India has nearly disappeared after giving snow in the Western Himalayas and a few light falls of rain in the plains of the Punjab. Chakrata reports an inch and a half, and Lahore and Sialkot each a quarter of an inch.

Forcast.—No rainfall of importance.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29th JAN, 1914.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants ready for picking, Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop much better than last year.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory. Cotton arriving in small quantities in some places.

Viramgam.—Cotton ready for picking.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arrivals expected early. Cotton crop estimate 16 annas.

Bhavnagar—Bright no sign of rain. Arrivals freely.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop suffering from cold winds. Cotton crop estimate 10 annas.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	85·3	63·5	...	1·68
Muskat (28th)...	85·7	68·3	...	0·66
Delhi ...	82·8	49·2	...	0·52
Karachi ...	79·3	65·0	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	82·8	58·3	...	0.03
Dwarka ...	78·2	62·5	...	0·00
Veraval ...	79·9	57·7	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	83·5	53·9	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	87·0	55·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	89·5	56·8	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	87·8	59·6	...	0·00
Deesa ...	86·5	47·1	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	83·5	67·6	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	85·7	65·5	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·4	67·9	...	...
Karwar ...	85·1	62·2	...	...
Malegaon ...	91·3	52·7	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	86·9	53·0	...	0·16
Poona ...	88·0	54·7	...	...
Sholapur ...	88·3	61·4	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	87·4	64·9	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	83·4	56·0	...	0·82
Madras ...	84·6	63·8	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	81·6	53·8	...	0·34

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 29th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0·29" of rain during a thunder storm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; minimum temperature is also above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in the northern half of Rajputana. Temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess except at Raipur and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Local thundershowers have been reported from the submontane districts of the Punjab; over the rest of the reporting area weather has been rainless.

Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 29th January, 1914, was 30·155, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Anoroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 30.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

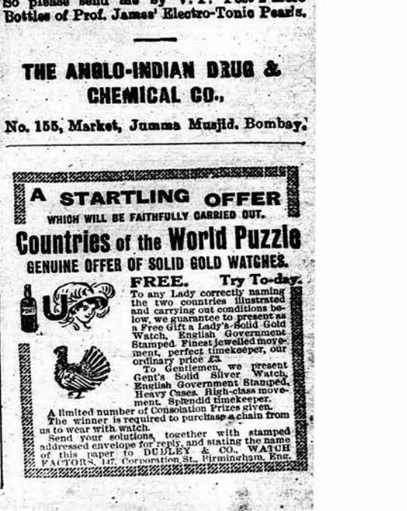
623-13—Unwalla P and P, Bertram R Roberts v The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co
629-13—Little and Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v. Fulchand Motilal; Jehangir M and S.
639-13—Jehangir M and S, Rukhmabai v Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar.
556-13—Payne and Co, Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim Surajmal and Co.
532-13—Captain and V, Vassanji Tajpal vs Tricumji Tokersey and anr, Sabnis and G Khanderao L and M.
652-13—Dubash and Co, Nandlal Khooshalji v Bai Navivahu widow, Madhowji K and C.
342-13—Nadirshaw and D, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Rahim Jusub, Shroff D and D
1114-13—Dapthary F and D Yeshwant Anna Kunti v Amarchand Madsaji, Bhemji and Co.
1094-13—Patel and E, Abdool Hoosein Mahomed v Ebrahim Jafferji, Motichand and D.
842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Aboobakar v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors Un P and P Patell and L.
1241-12—Mulla, Sardarmall Kasturchand vs Abdul Razak Suleman, Dubash.
746-11—Shroff, Manekial Popatlal and Co vs C J Choksi, Motichand.
685-13—Raghavaya, Sheth Lalubhoy Tricumlal vs K K Ghandhi, Motichand.
595-12—Shamrao, R Amaji Premaji vs Nathoo Dunaji, Jamsetji.
48-12.—Surajmal, R D Sethna vs Bai Savantibai, Sunderdas.
573-13.—Bicknell, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow.
1271-12.—Shamrao, Bai Lalbai widow vs Dharsay Virji Jevra, Matubhai.
747-13.—Bicknell, Tilockchand Kalianmal vs Haridas Morarji and another, Madhowji

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1300-12—Amin and D Mogal Hassan Ramjan v Mogal Hassan Hoosein Mehta and D.
800-13.—Nadirsha, Bai Sakerbai vs Chatturbhuj Duyal, C P D'Cunha.
834-13—Pandia and Co., Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Dt. Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadershaw Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Parmanand and Co.
849-13—Surajmal and Co. Javerchand Dahuchand v. Dolatram Kundymal Daph E and D.
839-13—Madhowji K and Co., Morarji Thacker and Co v Aga Haji Alderman and Sons, Mulla and Mulla.
805-13—Surajmal and Co, Kanji Praghji v Framji Vallabdas and ors Ard H D and Co Jehangir G and B Madh K and Co. Mirza M and M.
103-13—Madh K and C. R D Sethna v Tyebji Allibhai and ors, Edg G W and Co.
250-12—Bick M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez
858-13—Amin and Desai, Messrs Ruberdos Narsodesa a firm v Naranji Datyabhai, Motichand and D.
1037-13—Payne and Co, Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushar v Mohisur bin Abdulla bin Rajob, Motichand and D.
1063-13—Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India Ltd v Abdool Oziz and Abdula Basama a firm, Payne and Co.
1047-13—Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji Lakhudas and ors v Norarji Virji, Mulla and Mulla.
992-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Ahmed Haji Munji, Edgelow G W and Co.
900-13—Surajmal and Co, Pitamber Padampey and anr, v Meghji Vallabhdas and anr, Unwalla P and P.
1000-13—Bhat K and G Chunilal Krishna Shankee v The Krishna Co Ltd. In person.
994-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Tulsidas Juggiwandas, Divecha Amin and Desai.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

74-13—Dikshet and P, Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v Keshowji Bhaiji and ors, Judah and S.
340-13—Sunderdas and Co. Jamnadas Harakhji v Mohidin Haji Cassam Ludah, Bhai K and G.
625-12—Crawford B and Co. Edwin Reis and ors v Messrs W L Potinge and Co. In Person, Wadia W and Co
186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas, Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.
433-13—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B
1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin Manecklal and J Patell and Co.
140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow vs Yeshwant Ragunath Manecklal and Ty.
512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormasji Billimoria, M B Chothia Pest R K and Co.
772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Naginchand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.
767-13—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla.
757-13—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shavchand Dharmsey and ors, Manchersha and N.
809-13—Bick M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
630-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G
637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy v Noor Mahomed Vazeer. Captain and V.
688-13—Soonderdas and Co, Rose Kate Correa v Thomas William De' Almeida, Daphtary F and D
99-13—Smetham B and Co, Bablibai v Dewarkbai, widow and ors, D J Mantri Khanderao L and M.



Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices.

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 28. BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cnt. Consols...	74 7-8	5-16	
do. Rentes...	85 3 4		1-4
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	90 1-2	1-4	
do. do. Govt. Securities...	63 7-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 5-8		1-8
do. 2 moths' hence ...	26 1-2		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	57 5-8		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19		01
do. do. at Berlin..	20·48		01
do. do. New York	4·85 7-8		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	22nd Jan.		
8 month's sight...	2 5-16		3-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight...	2 5-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchanged.

Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.

Closing rate of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India today, for ...Rs. 1,00,00,000

Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 4,60,000 " to Bombay.
Rs. 70,000 " to Madras.

7,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta and on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-15d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·05.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. 18,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 57,80,000 " to Bombay.
Rs. 15,60,000 " to Madras.

92,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,11,60,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Transfers on Madras	Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Bombay	Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Calcutta	Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 80,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against Sovereigns shipped to this country from abroad the Secretary of State for India in Council has purchased £110,000 due from Egypt on 30th January, and also £320,000 due from Egypt on 7th February.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot	...Good business done. Easier.
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	...Quiet with limited enquiry.
Total Sales	...12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 3,000
Imports	...30,000
Mid-Americans	...7·10—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9·65—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·76 —01	6·76 —01	6·78 —01
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·76 —01	6·76 —01	6·72 —01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·63 unchgd.	6·54 unchgd.	6·33 unchgd.	6·28 unchgd.

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·52 May 12·30
New York noon call Mar. 12·50 May 12·30.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·76 May 12·84.

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	44,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	29,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000
Exports to Continent ...	31,000
Spot Cotton	12·90 unchgd.

Futures—Month of March 12·44—02
Futures—Month of May 12·24—01

Afternoon foreign buying and declined later owing to Commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	...13 3-16—1-3
Futures month of March	...12·64—03
Futures month of May	...12·73—03
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... .
Wheat White Karachi	...37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	—Hull—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Do. Months	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Tone—Easier.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	... .
Barletta Russo	Nominal. Easier.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	Nominal
Do. Months—	do
Do. Name of Ports— ...	do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	...52—1 1-2
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Nearest value.
Brown Cawnpore	...47—1
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port—	...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.	

LINSEED.—

Bombay par 416 lbs ex-ship	...48 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Calutta	...46s 9d +3d
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—	... London—Buyers —Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	—42.3-8—1-8
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	—Amsterdam—Done—Easier

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...£6-2-0—0-1-6
Feb.-March—Hull—Sellers—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality,)	... 9 1-2—1-8

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber	... 3 1 1-4—1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS.—

Standard Copper	...£35 5-8—1-8
Copper Braziers	...£80 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	...£5 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHTS.—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—9s. 9d.—Value.

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar—	C & F India double bags. 12 9 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments.	April-August—Sellers.

Tone—Very little doing ; unchanged.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar	C & F India ...11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments	...Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.

Tone—Quiet neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...9 4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Jan.—Sellers. 9 6 1-2unchgd—May—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

E A R & Similar Crystals	C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Mar.-July—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta	...11 6 unchgd.
C & F Bombay ,,	...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Jan.—Value—Dull.

Java Sugar—Still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value. Rs.	From	Importers.
8 Boxes Gold Bulln	5,18,400	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovns	75,000	do	do
2 Boxes Gold Bulln	83,200	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Jan. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	114*	129,754
B. B. & C. I. Ry	47	56,468

* Boxes and Bars.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 50 lakhs down, and the Bank rate 13 unchanged. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged.

The Bank of England rate is now 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE :—

Rates are steady, but there is still lettle business doing either way.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 1-4 March
Do. France Ready	...171 1-2
Do. Marks ,,	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 3-4
Shanghai do.	...188 1-4
Japan do.	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 1-4 for Cash and the Settlement, and after declining to 95 3-16 closes at the opening rates. There has been rather more business doing.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 4 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 95 4 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs. 95 6 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was 1-8 lower for ready at 26 5-8 and 1-16 lower for forward at 26 1-2. The market has fluctuated during the day, but closes steady as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs. 23 15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs. 23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs. 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs. 67 10 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 67 6 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs. 67 0 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs. 77 0 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 76 12 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs. 76 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

GRUNING AND CO. :—"Spinners are buying spot cotton freely. Continent is buying New Crop futures.

WELD AND CO.—Liverpool:—"Market improved in late session. Some Continental buying New Crop months. Straddle buying here on American cables of July-August. Local shorts covering in narrow market. Market looks higher." New York:—"Market declined on New Orleans selling."

CHARLES STEWART:—"Egyptian cotton market heavy under pressure from Alexandria to sell. Spinners are buying spot cotton freely. There is a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance. Rates of Indian cotton are very low and below parity in comparison with American cotton, which also is not dear looking to the rate of consumption of actual cotton. The estimate of American crop according to my idea is 14 1-2 to 14 3-4 million bales."

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"There are signs of an effort on the part of operators to depress prices in order to make a market in which to buy."

There was little change in the American markets at the close, though the opening tone was better. The local market opened steadier at Rs. 291 for good Broach, other quotations being Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, except high class Oomras in which there is no business doing. There has been an improvement in the demand during the day and a fair business has been done in Khamgaon Akola March, and Bengals March. The tone of the market at the close is steady and prices have improved

For ready cotton the demand is moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	391	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	293	"
Fine ,, Wardha Hinganghat	...	273	"
,, ,, Nagpur	...	270	"
,, ,, Yeotmal	...	260-1	"
,, ,, Dhamangaon P.	...	253-4	"
,, ,, Khamgaon Akola	...	243-4	"
,, ,, Amraoti	...	245 6	"
,, ,, Khandeish	...	225	"
F. G. ,, Khandeish	...	216	"
Fine ,, Muthia	...	221	"
,, ,, Bengal	...	216	"
F. G. Bengal	...	207-8	"

LIVERPOOL :—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·72 —04	6·72 —04	6·74 —04
April-May	May-June	June-July
6·72 —04	6·72 —04	6·68 —04
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·64 —04	6·51 —03	6·35 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 7 10 0 R.T.
May	... Rs. 8 11 6 R.T.

RARESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs. 8 14 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs. 57 0 0
Black Kutni	... Rs. 45 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 10 3 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 23 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 48 0 0
Small	... Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8 0 0

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is Quiet. We quote :—

White Pussi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	... Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,562 1-2
Bank of India ...	64 1-2
Bank of Baroda ...	58 1-2
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ...	15
Eastern Bank ...	75 1-2

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	810
Bombay United ...	487 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C.	pref 175, ord. 222
Bombay Burma T. C. ...	895 x.d.
Crecent ...	112 1-2
Currimbhai ...	222 1-2
Colaba Land ...	1,410
David ...	467 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	435
Kohinoor ...	745
Khatau Makanji ...	1,380
Manockji Petit ...	1,980
New Great Eastern ...	215
Nagpur ...	1,850
Swadeshi ...	1,485
Standard ...	1,150
Treacher and Co ...	480
Tata I. & S. Co.	ord 76 1-2, def 136

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	130 x. d.
New Berar ...	500 x. d.
New Mofussil ...	800

RAILWAYS.

Tapti ...	575
Sara Sirajgunj Ry ...	25
Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry...	685
Dhond-Baramati Ry ...	116
Central Provinces Ry ...	118 x.d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 20,984	Bales.
Wheat	... 12,517	Cwts.
Linseed	... 3,359	"
Rapeseed	... 1,633	"
Gingellyseed	... 9,728	"
Poppyseed	... Nil	"
Groundnuts	... 12,258	"
Castorseed	... 8,062	"
Rice	... 4,903	"
Myrabollams	... 4,319	"
Cottonseed	... 26,017	"
Mowrasced	... 213	"
Gram	... 146	"
Joowar	... 5,915	"
Maize	... Nil	"
Barley	... 10	"

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—5 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 1 bale wool, M Balia; 26 bales wool, R Agarchand; 6 bales wool, K Moolchand; 9 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 4 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 216 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 bales wool, D Nagji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—359 bales cotton, James Finlay and and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,500 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 75 cwts apricot kernels, M H Dehdashte.

Bengrove s—7,993 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Castalia s—202 cwts mendiflour, S A Missree ; 100 cwts mendiflour, M Sadakelly.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—22 casks goat skins, Nizamudin and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Laconia s—830 cwts cottonseed, M B Kaisha; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Badminton s—2,260 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 6 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

Siberia s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Rros ; 267 bales cottonwaste, 15 bales cloth cuttings, 64 bales cottonfly, 110 bales cotton wrappers, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elswickhouse s—220 bales cotton, N Rajamm and Co ; 1,000 cwts woodseed, S Cooverji and Co ; 193 cwts dairy products, A C Kohler ; 100 cwts gum olibanum, 2,011 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 1,001 bales cotton, 400 cwts ajowan seed, Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cotton, S H Awar and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Elswickhouse s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Graz s—345 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Vermont s—725 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Banca s—66 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—JAN. 29.

Steamer Ujina from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co—3,999 tons coal, 46 bags coffee, 1,059 bundles 34 bales 172 jottas coir yarn, 20 coils coir rope, 1 tube carbonic acid, 1,817 bags rice, 698 bales gunny bags, 225 bales twine, 105 bales hessian cloth, 28 bags cowhides, 16 cases 4 drums beer, 6 casks lubricating oil, 67 bags cocoanuts, 113 bags 20 bundles 25 robbins copra, 23 bags cotton seed, 6 bags chillies, 221 bags pepper, 310 bags 384 baskets ginger, 50 bags turmeric, 82 cases tea.

Steamer Lawol from Jeddah, Agents Dada Mia Khandwani—5 bundles goat skins, 125 bundles fish fins, 226 bundles 77 bags dry fish, 8 bags mustard seed, 2 bags nutmegs, 8 bundles cotton raw.

Steamer Hild from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co—867 pieces teak squares, 55,953 pieces 2,697 bundles teak scantlings.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following is the General Summary of the Season Reports for the Bombay Presidency for the week ended on 27 January, 1914 :—

The standing crops were generally in good condition, except in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur where they were withering for want of moisture. They were slightly damaged by frost in parts of Sukkur and by rats in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Thar and Parkar. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Karachi, Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady except in Sind where they were rising. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows :—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	20 to 41
Gujarat	21 to 42
Konkan	22 to 35
Deccan	34 to 46
Karnatak	32 to 48

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th January were 459 in Sholapur and 1,025 in Satara.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 24th January 1914 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 24th Jan 1914.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·31	2182800	27492806	29675606
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·88	58200	799814	858014
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3000	48318	51318
Total...	3021·48	2244000	28340938	305 4938
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 24th Jan 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2789·69	1880557	26005734	27886291
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	51666	734983	786549
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	243	46410	48847
Total...	2955·86	1934660	26787027	28721687
Increase or Decrease		3	2	5
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 65·62	+30224	+148707	+178931
A.D.C.Ry	...	+ 6534	+ 64931	+ 71465
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 563	+ 1908	+ 2471

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Nov., 1914.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ..	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00 00,000	1,03 ,00,000	6,07,348	500	1,575	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Bangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,225	100	90	6	4½	4½	2½d	
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,03 355	50	64	6	6	6	8	
Allahabad Bank L' ...	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1 22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	13	9
Alliance Bank ..	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,539	100	233	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,560	£20	£30	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	76	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000x	$32,450,0 0	$2 50,000	$ 25	£40	3	31	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ..	75,00.000k	15,03,000	5,33, 15	50	26	£	:	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ..	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...
M rcantile of India ...	£13 ,50 A £375,0 08	£4(5,000	£ 0,105	£21' £21½	£21½ £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1(00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,003	£ 2½	61	14	371	13	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,0 ,000	3 ,00	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	143
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	113
Hind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	577½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	140

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. L'...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	26
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-13.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p.
Ahmedabad mano and Weavin Co.	Tuchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	800	110	52-	53-	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flourd O Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	250	89,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,61,030	47,27,875-14-5	100	1,420	3,383-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	8213-15-4	...	...	..	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 250	1,890	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	112½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	800	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	...	8½	4
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	S. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulboy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	445	3772-15-	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,89,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,50,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	745	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,325 x. d.	7,036-.-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gocouldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1 110 x. d.	33016 4-	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	...	60,76,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	V. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gocouldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gocouldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,700	...	2	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	935	267-1-4	10	10	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	115	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,75,000	...	1,000	820	2,72,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gocouldas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,35,-1-Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg and Wg. Co. Ld. (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11 15,900g	...	7,59,933	20,22,366		60	3,15,729	6	...	..	...	....
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,833	250 x.d.	275	8,861	4	...	..	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	20,00,000	...	20,0 ,00	22,65,799	250	312½	4,245	...	7	11-	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000g	575	...	6	6

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES WIN SHEFFIELD SHIELD.

SYDNEY, Jan. 28.

New South Wales defeated Victoria in a cricket match by an innings and 32 runs, the scores being 675 and 332 and 311 respectively. Kelloway scored 138 and Macartney 201 for New South Wales, who win the Sheffield shield.—Reuter.

BOMBAY HUNT.

AN EXCELLENT RUN.

On Thursday we had a run to the hills where we have not been for some time, as recent runs have all ended beyond the Andheri Road; and excellent as they were, yesterday's was fully up to the mark, especially in pace. The pack are now settled into excellent condition and are hunting very keenly. Several times in yesterday's run they showed to special advantage while crossing open spaces in full cry, putting all the vigour and dash they had in them into the chase.

Shortly before seven the Master set off from the Kennels followed by a field of forty-five, among whom were Mrs. W. L. Graham, Mrs. Moore, and General Gorringe.

Drawing the gardens below Wakola, a jack was soon put up and a right good one he turned out to be.

Once certain of his line, the pack burst forward across the Melon Ground with a rich chorus of music, and carrying the line past General Gorringe's encampment, pursued it through the bund country beyond until reaching the far side, they veered round across the Melon Ground to Sahar Hill. All this time they were a picture to watch, keeping close together and going most keenly.

Topping Sahar Hill they continued their way over the bunds, then the Melon Ground, and passed between Sahar and Chackla, where the Field got some good jumping over the stone walls. On reaching the backwater, hounds threw up, and the jack was seen to move down a little and take to the water. Hounds were put on and swam over behind him.

The Field here had to go round for a more shallow crossing, which enabled the pack to get clean away.

A race along the Vehar Road and up the lane over the hill beyond again brought the Field up to the pack, as they turned from the hill along the Powai Valley. After going over some good bunds the Field were brought up against the thick trees and jungle below the hills, while hounds went on towards Powai Lake. Some good grass going was passed, but the jack had taken to the aloes up in the Powai Hill, whence he could not be dislodged.

It was a pity the pack did not kill after the smart run they put up, but after the narrow squeak the jack had earlier in the run, he well deserved to save his brush.

The meet on Sunday will be at Sahar Hill.

BOMBAY RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

The following are the horses left in for the Bombay 7th Extra Meeting to-morrow:—

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Dalmatia 10-7, Forfeit 9-3, Adelaide II 7-7, Beroll 7-3, Lady R 6-3; Mordialloc 6-2.

THE MATOONGA PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.

Nakib 9-12, Tajilmulook 9-4, Beyrut 9-3, Sir Visto 9-2, Sir Knight 9-1, Terror 8-7, Regent 8-7, Rozelmulook 8-6, Hoosam-el-mulook 8-4; Sunspot 8, Trustee 7 10, Shawcutt 7-5.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 7lbs.

THE DADAR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Abdul Malik 10-6, Baloz 9-5, Pendil 9-2, Young Marab 9-0, Chechaa 8-1, Zinfandel 8-1, Electric 8-1, Zoolphokarr 7-13, Master Bill 7-12; Galiard 7 10, Zubeir 7-10, Malster 7-9, Raspberry 7-7.

THE SION PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs:—

Division I—Talisman, Bin Rashid, Night Hawk, Louvre, Tuba, Malacca, Thorium, Continental, Aromatic, Balkan Prince, Nawabzade, Faleh Khan, Heliograph, Minimax, Shanghai, Rejh Allah, Golden Gate.

Division II—Ranjit, Stable Boy, Burjes, Engine, Partner, George V, Sir Talib, Navigator, Long Silk, Sir Peter, Khailan Rising Dawn, Arrem, Jeman Pasha, Excelsior, Magic, Red Flag.

THE HARDINGE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Division I.—Afreen, Hercules, Sayaar, Navigator, Nainava, Crescent, Conspirator, Meteor, Arabian Consul, Progress, Chaser, Decoration, Night Hawk, Sayel, Vindication, Prince Orion, Nayel Pasha.

Division II.—Maurice, Stable Boy, Hongkong, Howzan, Columbus, Vudhia, Yama, Monitor, Mishari, Guldasta, Fareed Bag, Ace of Hearts, Black Sea, Pepul, Faleh Khan, Jemadar, Ambassador, Present.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

At the Bombay 8th Extra Meeting on Saturday, 7th February, 1914, there will be an extra race as follows:—

THE COLABALLA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd division. Distance.—6 furlongs.

ENTRY.—Rs.10 to close 4 p.m. Monday 2nd February, with Rs. 5, more if not struck out before 4 p. m. on Thursday, 5th February, 1914.

Handicap will be published by 8 a. m. on Thursday, 5th February, at the Race-course, Mahaluxmi.

CRICKET LIBEL ACTION.

M. Mayne, manager of the Australian cricket team, which last summer toured America, is suing *The Age* (Melbourne) for £1,000 damages on account of libels alleged to have been contained in articles published by that journal headed: "Stranded Cricketers" and "Unprofitable Cricket Tour."

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

A WINNER WHICH WAS NOT BACKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

There was a very large assembly on the course to witness the opening day's racing. All the arrangements were quite in keeping with the traditions of this popular fixture. There was a full card of seven events, in which was witnessed excellent racing, the handicapper having brought his fields well together. The Royal Artillery and members of the Indian Civil Service were "At Home," and the Royal Fusiliers' band provided the musical programme. Results:—

FORT RACE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's HOPSCOTCH, 9st 3lbs ... ... Quinn 1
Col Mussendens' GILLIE FLOWER, 9st., Sampson 2
Mr Rosco's REMINT, 9st 4lbs., Trahan 3

ALSO RAN:—Miss Zena, 9st; Moonstone, 9st 4lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 2 on Hopscotch, 6 to 1 against Gillie Flower and Miss Zena, 10 to 1 others.

THE RACE:—Hopscotch early came to the front and won easily by half a length; one length between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. and 5 1-5 secs.

The totalisators paid Rs. 5 on the winner and Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 for places on Rs. 5 tickets.

OPEN PONY CHASE.—2 miles.

Col Desaraj Urs' MOLLY D, 11st 10lbs, Captain Kenworthy 1
Col Kees' LATE NIGHT, 11st 12lbs, Mr Thursby 2
Mr Alex's ORMLEY, 8st 7lbs (cd. 8st 8lbs) ... ...Hayes 3

ALSO RAN:—Adalina, 9st (fell) and Alibi, 8st 13lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Molly D, 5 to 2 against Ormley, 4 to 1 Late Night, 10 to 1 others.

THE RACE:—Ormley took the lead, closely attended by Alibi, Molly D and Adalina, and at the fourth fence Alibi ran out and four fields from home Adalina held a slight lead, but fell at the last fence, and in the run home Molly D won by a length; half a length between second and third.

TIME:—4 mins. and 8 1-5 secs.

The totalisators paid Rs. 11 for the win and Rs. 8 and Rs. 8 for places.

STEWARDS' CUP.—1 mile.

The Kour Sahib of Patiala's HAMARA, 10st 7lbs ... ... W Southall 1
Col Desaraj Urs' FIVE CROWNS, 10st 5lbs ... ... Ruiz 2
Capt Gynell's SILVER MEMORY, 7st., Smythe 3
Mr Man Mohan's LADY SPRING, 6st 13lbs ... ... Melsom 4

ALSO RAN:—Rococo, 9st; Menes, 7st 13lbs; Red Lucifer, 7st 6lbs; Lark Lodge, 7st 3lbs; Highland Maid, 6st 10lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Five Crowns, 2 to 1 Hamara, 5 to 1 Silver Memory and Rococo, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—Lady Spring and Highland Maid forced the pace from the start. Then the field closed up at the quarter-mile, where Five Crowns came to the front, but Hamara caught up in front of the stand and won by a head; one length between second and third, and a short head between third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. and 43 1-5secs.

The totalisators paid Rs. 21 for the win, and Rs. 7 7, and Rs. 8 for places.

CALCUTTA STEEPLE CHASE.—3 miles.

Capt Astor's SIDEBROOK, 12st 7lbs, Capt Hilliard 1
Capt Kenworthy's Sholto, 11st 7lbs, Owner 2
Mr Fagan's TERRA FIRMA, 9st 12lbs, Northmore 3

ALSO RAN:—Simson, 11st 11lbs (refused); Waiter, 9st 8lbs (fell).

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Sidebrook, 2 to 1 against Sholto, 5 to 1 Simson and Waiter, 8 to 1 Terra Firma.

THE RACE:—Waiter and Terra Firma were in the lead till the former fell at the fence near the start and in the meanwhile Simson had refused. Sidebrook came to the front at six furlongs, and won by ten lengths; the same distance between second and third.

TIME:—6 mins. 8 secs.

The totalisators paid Rs 10 for the win, and Rs 7 and Rs 7 for places.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP:—

Sirdar Jewan Singh's HYRIM, 9st 3lbs ... ... Quinn 1
Mr. Rosco's RUPERT II, 8st 10lbs ... ...Ruiz 2
Messrs Lion and Skimmer's BRANDY II, 7st 10lbs. Ahoytand } Dead heat.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's Salisbury, 7st (cd 7st 4lbs.), Andrews }

ALSO RAN:—Mafush, 9st 11lbs; Hachal, 9st 9lbs; Meazer, 9st 8lbs; Nizam ul-Mulk, 9st 7lb; The Count, 9st 2lbs; Yanasib, 8st 3lbs; Forward, 8st; Financier, 7st 11lbs; Monty, 7st 11lbs; Prince Charlie, 7st 9lbs (cd 7st 10lbs); Duhallow, 7st 9lbs; St. Hilarion, 7st 7lbs (cd 7st 12lbs).

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Nizam-ul-Mulk, 4 to 1 Rupert, 6 to 1 Hyrim, Brandy II, Prince Charlie, and Duhallow, 10 to 1 and more the rest.

THE RACE:—They were sent away on excellent terms after some delay at the post, and they raced in a bunch to quite near home, where Hyrem and Rupert drew out, and the former won by a head, while Brandy II coming with a late run made a dead heat with Salisbury for the third place, three-quarters of a length from the second.

TIME:—1 min. and 23 1-5 secs.

The totalisators paid Rs. 58 for the win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17-8, for places.

JEHANGIRABAD PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr Rennell's FIRST CHANCE, 8st 7lbs, Andrews 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's KINDLY LIGHT, 9st.....Northmore 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's BIRTHDAY, 9st. 2lbs .....Quinn 3
Mr Burjorjee's BLUE DUCK, 10st 5lbs, Murdison 4

ALSO RAN:—Amalgam, 9st. 4lbs; Koira, 8st. 10lbs; Lady Loragen, 8st. 6lbs; Miller's Daughter, 7st. 7lbs; Princess Royal, 7st 11lb; Melody 6st 9lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Koira, 5 to 2 against Birthday, 3 to 1 Blue Duck and Amalgam, 6 to 1 Kindly Light, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—First chance came to the front at half way and though challenged at the finish won by a neck; a half length between the second and third, and a short head between the third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. and 3 4-5 secs.

The totalisators paid Rs 31, Rs. 11, and Rs. 9 for places.

There was no ticket for win.

PRODUCE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAJOR-GENERAL, 10st 7lbs ...Quinn } Dead heat.
Mr Sattar's ISMAILIA, 8st 3lbs A Hoyt }

The Kuar Saheb of Patiala's VIGOUR, 10st 3lbs... ... . Andrews 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's HARD CASH, 11st 3lbs .. .. Luckman 4

ALSO RAN:—House-Maid, 11st 1lb; Crowbar, 10st; 10lbs; Common, 10st 2lbs; Merbani, 8st 12lbs; Maximum, 8st 10lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Major-General and Ismalia, 6 to 1 Hard Cash, House-Maid, and Crowbar, 12 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—This was run in the dark, and it was only when the horses came into the straight that it was seen Major-General was leading and just in front of the stand Ismalia came up and dead-heated. Won by one and a half lengths, and one length between the dead-heaters and the third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 18 1-2 secs.

The totalisators paid Rs. 7 each for the dead-heaters and Rs. 7-7 and Rs. 26 for places.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

The following is the betting quotations on the Civil Service Cup:—

3 to 1 against Kiora, 5 to 1 Sahane, 7 to 1 Alice and Maud, 8 to 1 Village Girl, Token, Winnie and R. Fortimo, 10 to 1 Maori King and Hopscotch, 12 to 1 Beryl, Sidonia and Forceful, 20 to 1 Ormy, Shamrock, Lady Honour, Moonray and Southern Cross.

ARGENTINE POLO PLAYERS.

A TEAM TO VISIT LONDON.

The Madrid polo team will be playing as usual in London this year, and the welcome visit of an Argentine team will be a particular attraction of the coming London polo season. It will be remembered, says the *Field*, what a sensation was caused in 1912 by the fine play here of Mr. H. Schwind's Wild Horse team, a dashing South American combination named after his ranch in the Argentine Republic. Besides Mr. Schwind himself, the side was made up of Mr. L. A. Lynch-Staunton or Mr. J. A. Campbell and the Messrs. John and Joe Traill, the two last named being remarkably good strikers and really brilliant players, who soon had their handicaps raised from 7 and 6 points to 9 and 8 respectively.

The history of Argentine polo dates back a quarter of a century, the existing Buenos Aires Hurlingham Club having been founded in 1888, while the Polo Association of the River Plate, to which fourteen clubs are affiliated, was established four years later. In 1893, an inter-club tournament styled the River Plate Championship was started. At first the challenge cup was played for twice a year, but since 1895 only one annual championship meeting has been held, this taking place in September on the Hurlingham (Buenos Aires) ground. Mr. H. Scott Robson, who is so well known on London grounds, played in the Hurlingham team that won the first River Plate Championship in 1893, and he has helped to win the tournament on several subsequent occasions.

During the last three years the Messrs. Traill's North Santa Fe team has been practically invincible in Argentine polo. This club, which was started in 1890, has its ground at Las Limpias, near the Messrs. Traill's ranch in the province of Santa Fe. Playing in the Casuals team in 1898, Mr. Robert Traill and his brother, the late Mr. Edward Traill, gained their first River Plate Championship success, while the first North Santa Fe Championship victory was recorded in 1904, by a family team composed of the brothers Robert, Edward, and John (J. A. E.) Traill and their cousin, Mr. Joe (J. E.) Traill. At present North Santa Fe are the holders of the challenge cup, which has been in their possession since 1911. In that year the successful North Santa Fe team included Messrs. John and Joe Traill, Geoffrey Francis, and L. A. Lynch-Staunton, and they had a record season in Argentina, for they took part in thirteen matches, many of them on difficult bumpy grounds, and won all, scoring 175 goals to 11.

In 1912 Mr. Robert Traill played in the winning championship team instead of Mr. J. E. Traill, and the North Santa Fe side that was victorious in that tournament last September comprised Messrs. J. E. Traill (No. 1), L. A. Lynch-Staunton (No. 2), R. W. Traill (No. 3), and J. A. E. Traill (back) their respective Argentine handicaps being 9, 6, 8, and 10 points. Recently Colonel Isaac de Oliveira Cezar, the Inspector-General of Cavalry, himself an enthusiastic player, has initiated polo in the Argentine army, and the officers of the Republic are taking up the game with great keenness. An Argentine Inter-Regimental tournament has been instituted, and this was won last October by a team from the Argentine Cavalry School at Palomar.

THE PYTCHLEY HUNT.

A memorial bearing over thirteen hundred signatures has been presented to Lord Annaly, asking him to retain the mastership of the Pytchley, and promising him every support. Lord Annaly, however, could not see his way to accede to the request, feeling obliged to adhere to his resignation. Sir Charles Lowther has now accepted the mastership.

LADIES' COUNTY HOCKEY.

The Lancashire ladies defeated Surrey by five goals to two at Aigburth. Play in the first half was very even, Miss Lawson scoring twice for Lancashire and Miss Burnand and Miss Allen for Surrey. The home county were much superior in the second half and goals were scored by Miss Lawson, Miss Hayward, and Miss Leech. Close on time Miss Allen was injured and had to retire.

POPULAR FOOTBALL.

HUGE ATTENDANCES AT LEAGUE MATCHES.

A HALF-SEASON'S RECORD.

An examination of the attendances at the Association football matches connected with the English League and the First Division of the Southern League during the first half of the season shows that in four months the total reached 9,027,000. Of that number 5,144,000 have attended First League games, 2,223,000 those of the Second Division, and 1,660,000 those between clubs belonging to the First Division of the Southern League. Assuming that the average amount paid for admission has been 7d.—an estimate that is probably under the real figure,—the public have paid nearly £235,000 to sixty clubs, and it is certain says a Home paper that by the end of the season the League and English Cup receipts will amount to considerably more than half a million pounds.

The following tables give the average attendances at the home and away matches of each English League club:—

THE FIRST DIVISION.

	Home average.	Away average.
Chelsea	43,500	23,300
Sunderland	32,300	30,900
Bolton	31,300	18,900
Tottenham	30,300	26,000
Manchester United ...	29,100	36,200
Manchester City ...	28,700	22,200
Aston Villa	27,000	25,600
Everton	27,000	22,700
Burnley	26,800	23,100
Newcastle	26,500	26,200
West Bromwich ...	26,000	21,200
Sheffield United ...	25,600	26,800
Bradford City	25,500	24,700
Liverpool	25,000	22,900
Blackburn	22,400	38,100
Sheffield Wednesday ...	21,200	25,500
Oldham	17,700	21,700
Middlesbrough	17,200	23,600
Preston	16,400	23,500
Derby	11,500	25,500

THE SECOND DIVISION.

	Home average.	Away average.
Woolwich	22,200	17,300
Birmingham	17,300	10,400
Clapton	15,700	11,000
Leeds	15,200	11,300
Bradford	14,800	13,400
Fulham	14,700	10,700
Wolverhampton ...	12,300	9,100
Notts County ...	11,700	12,100
Leicester	11,600	10,500
Bristol	11,400	11,500
Bury	9,600	14,000
Notts Forest	9,000	12,000
Hull	8,300	11,200
Huddersfield	7,400	9,000
Barnsley	7,300	9,100
Blackpool	7,100	8,400
Lincoln	7,000	11,800
Stockport	7,000	9,400
Grimsby	6,400	11,200
Glossop	2,500	9,300

COMPARATIVE ATTRACTIVENESS.

Some curious points emerge from this exercise in statistics. Thus, there are fourteen First Division clubs that draw bigger crowds at home than Blackburn Rovers, who, however, are an easy first when their attractiveness as visitors is considered. At Blackburn the crowds have varied between 35,000 for the match with Manchester United and 12,000 for that with Chelsea, while as visitors Blackburn Rovers have only twice played before crowds of under 30,000. It is a curious fact that the two exceptions occurred in their own county—at Oldham and Preston.

The biggest crowd of the season, 60,000, was that which watched Sunderland play at Chelsea; the second largest, 56,000, was at the Bolton v. Blackburn game; and at the Chelsea v. Tottenham and the Manchester United v. Oldham Athletic games the estimated figures were 55,000. The total difference between the home and away receipts at Blackburn Rovers' matches is estimated at £5,703, so that the Blackburn expenditure in "buying" famous players has been a great financial help to other clubs.

Manchester United also have been much more attractive away than at home, a fact probably explained by two months of moderate play at Old Trafford and by their still having to visit the four clubs who draw the smallest crowds at home. During the four months 321,000 people have watched the eleven home games of Manchester United and 259 000 the nine of Manchester City, and while the Manchester United attendances have varied between 13,000 and 55,000, the biggest at the Manchester City's matches has been 40,000 and the smallest 15,000.

The ten games played at Chelsea have attracted 435,000 people, or 100,000 more than have visited any other ground, and that despite the fact that Chelsea's opponents have been drawn equally from each half of the table. On seven occasions the attendance at a Chelsea match has been 40,000 or over, but that Chelsea are not an attractive team away from London is proved by a difference of 20,000 between their home and away averages. Of the six clubs who have the best average home attendances there are now three among the bottom eight of the League, so that Chelsea, Tottenham and Manchester City apparently have the most loyal supporters. Also it would appear that in these instances good "gates" do not ensure success. Another curious point. Derby County have not had a bigger attendance than 15,000 for a home match, and, as their average is lower than it was when the club was in the Second Division, it is evident that Derby people prefer to see their team beat moderate opponents then to achieve fair success against first-class teams.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

In the Second Division, Woolwich Arsenal's high average has been reached without a visit from either of their London neighbours. The difference between the attractiveness of winning and losing teams is well illustrated by the different home averages of the two Nottingham clubs, and the similarity of their away averages is probably explained by the fact that Nottingham Forest, as visitors have always seemed likely to give the spectators the pleasure of seeing their own team win. Glossop have never this season had an attendance of over 4,000 at a home match, and, with an average of only 2,500, it would seem that they must rely on transfer fees or generous private backing to keep them going.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

The attendances at Southern League matches have been moderate even in comparison with those of the Second Division, and the average would have been much worse but for some abnormal crowds on Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE MAXIM OF THE EYE AND THE BALL

If one were seeking among golf maxims a suitable one to form the text of a New Year's resolution, possibly the most valuable is contained in the ancient monition "Keep your eye on the ball," says Anthony Spalding in the *Manchester Guardian*. Some may prefer the more pretentious motto "Far and sure," but unfortunately it is the lot of the majority to discover that most enjoyment is obtained as much by the retrenchment of ambition as by the growth of power. Bitter experience has taught us, however, that the foundation of successful effort is the oft-quoted and oft-ignored axiom "Keep your eye on the ball." One would, perhaps, prefer the more modern rendering "Keep your head still," as the greater would include the less, and Mr. Jerome Travers, the American amateur champion, in his book goes even further and expresses it in another form, "Keep your mind on the ball." Sir Walter Simpson once said that a mental attitude will not drive a golf ball, but the soundness of the suggestion depends upon what he meant to imply. The majority will agree with Mr. Travers's thesis, for providing a man has the concentrative purpose of attending to the ball with all the psychic force that is within him it is most unlikely that his physical eye will wander from it in the act of striking.

"SMALL CADDIE'S" ADJURATION.

When Mr. Francis Ouimet gloriously defeated Vardon and Ray it was reported that his small caddie adjured him as a preliminary to each stroke to keep his eye on the ball, a precocious interpolation which would produce mental abstraction and blind fury in the average Britisher, who would not be placated by anything less than the extermination of the offender. Yet we read in Mr. Travers's book that when the author is playing in important competitions he never ceases to chant to himself the inspiring words "Keep your eye on the ball," and if one had an opportunity of questioning other leading players in the United States one would possibly discover that they too never cease to murmur this spell during play. The American form of putting into practice a golden rule is, however, not likely to find favour here despite the splendid achievements of its exponents on the other side. It is more fittingly reserved for those whose mental and nervous systems are unnaturally constituted, and it is probable any man who desired to reduce his proneness to sin to its least malignant point, either by silent chanting or by engaging a caddie to gently utter the soothing axiom as he took up his stance, would find considerable difficulty in finding partners to play with. A player who is crooked up with concentration from the first tee to the last green would be very trying as a partner, more tedious, indeed, than the man whose urbanity consists of continuous small talk. The majority of golfers are human beings, few play who have a dungeon vault for their feelings, and the language of the laity is harmless, sometimes amusing, and possibly a relief to one labouring under strong provocation. We all know that vacillating vision is more dangerous than any bunker either existing or conceived, but it is probably true that many would not desire to be perfect players if perfection is to be attained only by a frigid philosophy of prudence.

SENSITIVE TO DISTRACTION.

"Keep your eye on the ball!" Strive we ever so nobly, we cannot overcome the weakness of looking up too quickly, it may be, in order to see if our ambitious tee shot is being realised, or to get into our actual field of vision the mental picture of the pin when we play our chip shots and putt. How, then, shall we bring about this crowning achievement of preserving a downcast eye? It is easier to explain why the eye is an irresponsible wanderer in forbidden directions than to formulate a cure. An Edinburgh doctor with whom I played at Dornoch explained to me that even when we are apparently concentrating our gaze on the ball there are a number of circumferential nerve-points in the eye which are capable of seeing other objects within their range, and, in fact, any conspicuous object simulates these nerve-points, causing us to lapse once more into the besetting sin. Hence the reason why nearly every golfer objects to a caddie or other person standing behind the ball and within the circumferential nerve-points of his right eye, and this was precisely what had occurred to me to cause my partner to offer his explanation. Some people are more sensitive to distraction by these secondary objects because presumably the area of focus differs according to the distribution of the nerve points, but it is a singular fact that few people can remain wholly indifferent to one person or a few persons who may be standing in the rear of the ball. A mass of people behind would not affect the eye, though their presence might well induce nervousness in all except professionals hardened by experience. Even they are disturbed if one in the fore rank moves, and when they look up they do not cast the "glad" eye on the offender.

THE EYE AND THE BRAIN.

In recent years the capacity of the eye for aberration at the wrong moments has been the subject of investigation by scientists who make golf their recreation. One thesis is that the true eye of the golfer in helping him to play the game well exists in the brain, and is not really a definite anatomical organ of the body, and incidentally this supports Mr. Travers's rendering "Keep your mind on the ball." Probably most of us have occasionally experienced a few hours when we have been dimly conscious of a sympathetic and communicative channel between the seeing eye and the recording brain, though it would be difficult to formulate in words exactly how we derived inspiring help. All that we remember is that there was a blaze of genius succeeded by days of more or less extinction. Eye-wobbling attacks us worse when we are on the putting green, and it is here we painfully have the lesson that we must trust the judgment and memory of the brain for a record of the distance. And possibly our power to photograph on the mind the contour of the ground lying between the ball and the hole in a glance has some relation to our skill with the putter.

HEALING THE BREACH.

MR. F. J. WALL'S REPLY TO A. F. A. DECISION.

Mr. F. J. Wall, the secretary of the Football Association, has addressed a letter to Mr. H. Hughes Onslow, acknowledging the receipt of the decision of the A. F. A. committee. He writes:—

"I thank you for your letter of yesterday and enclosures, and am pleased to know that your General Committee has approved the proposals for submission to your clubs.

"With regard to proposal No. 10, I do not wish to raise one word of discord, but I view as unfortunate your Committee, at this stage, having admitted the Bohemian Association and its clubs to membership of your Association.

"In the conversations with your representatives it was made clear that the Bohemian Association could not be members of your Association. It is contrary to the constitution of the Football Association that its affiliated associations should admit foreign or Colonial associations or clubs into membership.

"I note, however, that you have made the membership of the Bohemian Association and its clubs subject to their affiliation not being precluded by the present rules of the F.I.F.A. Happily, therefore, we need not discuss the question, for the rules of the F.I.F.A. preclude an association affiliated with the Football Association admitting the Bohemian Association or its clubs to membership.

"With regard to proposal No. 3-a, I understand this proposal to include all clubs and combinations now directly now directly in membership with your Association, and also the clubs now in membership with you by reason of their membership with your County Associations. The Arthur Dunn Cup Competition and its clubs are, I believe, directly affiliated with you."

NON-MAGNETIC YACHT.

RESULT OF THE CARNEGIE'S CRUISE.

After a three-and-a-half-year cruise about the world, during which she travelled 93,000 miles, the non-magnetic yacht Carnegie, of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, has dropped anchor in Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, says the *New York Herald*.

During every day of her trip, through frigid and torrid zones, scientists aboard the 155-foot auxiliary yacht took magnetic observations, and they brought back with them records of important errors, particularly in the charts showing the compass variations over the Indian Ocean. The correction of these errors will prove of great importance to navigators. Mr. William J. Peters, of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the institute, who commanded the vessel, said last night.

The vessel, its sails weather-stained and frayed and its hull bearing plain evidence of the adventurous course it has had, will be thoroughly overhauled during the winter in preparation for another long jaunt. The crew of twenty-two and the half-dozen scientists, who to-day caught their first sight of this country for more than a year, hurried ashore after the yacht had dropped anchor.

On the passage from Falkland Islands to St. Helena the Carnegie took a southerly course in order to make observations in that remote region. For days she skirted her way in and out among the icebergs, several times grazing dangerously near them.

During the entire voyage the crew and the scientists picked up mascots of every conceivable sort. At South American ports everybody possessed at least one monkey at some time, and while the vessel was touching at Java ports crooked-tailed cats became the fashion. Coming about Cape Horn a collection of penguins was annexed, and several of these, nicely stuffed, are reposing now in the wardroom of the yacht. All the other mascots either died or were freed.

Mr. Peters will immediately prepare his report of the magnetic observations for the institute. The more important variations which were found have already been sent by wireless or cable to the various governments of the world for the use of navigators. Whenever the yacht touched land, observations were made through the courtesy of the different governments, and Mr. Peters said that the expedition met with the greatest courtesy at every port it touched.

The Carnegie has practically no magnetic metals in its make-up, save the small auxiliary engine used to supplement the 12,900 ft. of sail she carries. The yacht is 155ft. over all, with a displacement of 568 tons.

JOHN OSBORNE'S BIRTHDAY.

FAMOUS JOCKEY AND TRAINER PASSES 81ST YEAR.

Mr. John Osborne, the well-known Middleham trainer, celebrated his eighty-first birthday in mail week.

Osborne had his first mount in public at Radcliffe in 1846, and his riding career extended over just fifty-five years. He rode his first winner in 1848 at Ripon.

He holds a record which is never likely to be beaten—that of riding in thirty-eight consecutive Derbys. His only victory in the Blue Riband was on Pretender in 1869. Sir R. Jardine's horse following up a victory in the Two Thousand Guineas, in which Osborne also had the mount.

He also possesses a great record for The Guineas. From 1857 to 1891, inclusive, Osborne missed having a mount on only three occasions. Osborne's record for the Two Thousand Guineas was six wins, one second, two thirds, and four fourths. His handling of two-year-olds was beyond praise, and he rode the winner of the Gimcrack Stakes on no fewer than nine occasions.

As a trainer, John Osborne has met with considerable success, and he was congratulated on all hands last year when The Guller won the Chester Cup. The "Pusher," as he was familiarly known when riding, is still a very active man, and he frequently rides his horses at exercise.

KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR

With CUTICURA SOAP

A lifetime of disfigurement and suffering often results from the neglect, in infancy or childhood, of simple skin affections. In the prevention and treatment of minor eruptions and in the promotion of permanent skin and hair health, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and scalp, sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

Icilma Hair Powder

Clean hair without wetting

Use Icilma Hair Powder—the novel English dry shampoo—which brightens and beautifies the hair in a really marvellous way. Only requires lightly sprinkling over the hair and then brushing out—that's all.

Of good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

Eyesight Specialist

WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles, Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. C. Fry, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

"SWIZ" KILLS RATS.

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 2d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and Well-known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,

OR RETAIL FROM

Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,

VICTORIA TERMINUS

AND

DENISON & Co.,

BUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old MacTaggart Blend)

F. O. S (Finest old Scotch)

From DONALD McTAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.

A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)

R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker

From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING,

AND

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE..... ..NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.

BRANCH MANAGERS, BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Rs. 1-8

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry Shamrao Calcutta.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4 15 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4 15 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. Gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SON

BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,

233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

HULL, ENGLAND.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Insurance Medium in the East

COMMERCE

The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Papers in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Advertising Medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well known firm

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—

25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ..Rs. 1 per hundred.

9½ inch by 4½ inch ..As. 14 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

*6 13-13 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BROADWOOD PIANOS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to divine Apollo."

Beethoven.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER J. & P. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—Sir Edward Elgar, Mus Doc.

LIPP PIANOS

"The best upright piano in the world."—T Haigh, Mus B.

STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS:

"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—Joh. Brahms.

POINTS IN FAVOUR OF OUR PIANOFORTES.

Superb Tone. Delicate Touch.

Splendid Construction.

Cash or Deferred Payment.

Catalogue of pianos on application to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" will feel obliged if any Subscriber whose paper is not delivered regularly and in good time will communicate with him at once, giving details of the irregularity and delay.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Letters relating to editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, and communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 4-30 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 200, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 30th January, 1914.

THE DUTY OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

In his notable speech on education, which we referred to on Wednesday, Lord Bryce adopted a pessimistic tone in regard to the want of interest even in their own commercial affairs displayed by British youths who find employment in foreign countries. Wherever he travelled abroad, in Mexico, in South America and the Far East, said Lord Bryce, he had found the heads of firms complaining that the English youths, who came out to them, showed less interest in their work than did their competitors from other European countries. The latter took pains to master the economic facts of the country. They learnt the language. They did not spend their time in amusement as soon as they quitted the counting-house in the afternoon, but worked at subjects profitable for their business. Whether Lord Bryce's sweeping statement is fully justified or not it is difficult to say, but there can be no doubt whatever that a very large proportion of the young men who come out from Home to India to engage in commercial pursuits display a lamentable want of interest in what is going on around them. It is essential, of course, in this country that young men should have adequate opportunities for recreation and exercise. No reasonable person would expect that immediately upon leaving their offices they should at once engage in study and spend the remainder of the day in relentless pursuit of knowledge. But never in the history of modern India was it more desirable that men of British birth, who make their homes in this country, should set themselves to acquire an acquaintance with its affairs. The lack of intellectual life in the European communities of the principal cities of India has often been deplored. There is also an absence of civic life, which is likely to prove more mischievous in the future than it is at the present. Societies for stimulating sport and for providing amusements often exist in profusion, and most of them no doubt perform useful work. But associations for the propagation of knowledge, for the discussion of problems that are of intense interest to British rule in India, and will become of vital importance in the near future, are almost entirely absent. If a genuine desire existed among non-official Europeans of the rising generation to acquire this knowledge, societies for the purpose of discussion and the exchange of views would soon come into being. But it is to be feared that a large proportion of these young men feel that they have no concern with the problems that are springing up around them. Some of them no doubt regard this aloofness as a sign of superiority, instead of being, as it is, an indication of mental atrophy. On the other hand, many young Civilians who come to India are animated by a keen and laudable desire to acquire an intimate knowledge, so far as that is possible, of the people among whom their lot is thrown. It may be ambition, or it may be simply pride in their work, that stimulates officials to seek to master the intricacies of Indian politics. But whatever the inspiring motive may be, the official in India cannot, as a rule, be accused of failing to make himself acquainted with the questions that are agitating the class that devotes itself to public affairs, and of seeking to ascertain the strength of the movement which lies behind the demands for change that are constantly being advanced. It may be said that it is the official's business to study these questions and to keep himself abreast of the developments of his time. But the non-official classes also have their duty, and it is deplorable that so many of the young men who come to India to-day to engage in mercantile pursuits live such narrow and cramped lives. They have no intelligent idea of what is agitating India, and when they go Home they can give no coherent account of the political and social developments that are visible here. This matter is not one of mere academic interest. The times are rapidly changing in India, and, with the growth of education, the demands put forward on the part of Indians for additional participation, both in legislation and in administration, must inevitably increase in volume. These demands may go to the very root of the British position in this country, and affect in a marked degree the interests of commerce and of industry. There are, therefore, cogent reasons why practical concern in Indian problems should be shown by all who are engaged in commercial affairs. Self-interest alone urges this consideration, but there are considerations of a far more momentous character involved. The European community in India to-day exercises but little influence in public affairs, and the main reason of its comparative impotence lies in its apathy and its ignorance. Young men of British blood have frequently had cogent reasons urged upon them why they should participate in the Volunteer movement, and there are equally cogent reasons why they should seek to obtain some rudiments of knowledge respecting the work which is being accomplished by Great Britain in India, and the aspirations and demands of Indian politicians.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

MR. JUSTICE WESSEL'S strongly worded dictum that the Government of the South African Union have committed an illegality by deporting the leaders of the strike movement will add complications to the existing situation; but in the absence of a specific mandate authorising the Government, or any of its servants, to restrict the liberty of a citizen without due trial, there can be little doubt that he has summed the case accurately. There are cases, and that of South Africa may be one in point, in which it is desirable to remove from the scene of trouble men whose presence is likely to accentuate it, but it would be a dangerous doctrine to lay down that it would be right to adopt that course if the responsible authorities lacked the Constitutional power to do so. From Mr. Justice Wessel's observations it would appear that the South African Government does not possess this power, and has placed itself in a conspicuously false position. In India, of course, such a question could not arise. The Governor-General, as the sole representative of the Crown in the country, is empowered under an Ordinance that has become famous in the last twenty years, to exercise individual executive action in regard to any person whose liberty or presence in India is, in the opinion of the Governor-General, inimical to law and order. Those powers have been exercised on several occasions in the last fifteen years, and there is also, among others, the case of Mr. James Silk Buckingham, editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, who, when Mr. John Adam acted as Governor-General in 1823, "was summarily deprived of his licence to remain in Bengal, and despatched by an early ship to England," for no more serious reason than that he had "ridiculed the appointment of a minister of the Scotch Church to the office of clerk to the Committee of Stationery." The more recent exercise of the right of deportation was, of course, in infinitely graver circumstances, and it would be safe to say that no Governor-General would bring the Ordinance into operation without the most substantial reasons. Meanwhile, it would appear that the Labour leaders have actually left South Africa, and as the vessel on board which they were placed is not fitted with a wireless telegraph installation, some time must elapse before she can be communicated with. The Government of South Africa must be prepared to face a serious outbreak of opinion against their action, particularly from people who had not to deal with the crisis of three weeks ago; but, in extenuation of whatever offence the Ministers may have committed, the fact must be placed to their credit that they prevented a social conflagration which must have entailed appalling consequences if it had not been promptly checked.

Notes of the Day.

In order to help the Paris police the Prefect of Police has decided to institute special classes for the training of constables in common-sense, and in the best method of meeting various situations with which they may have to deal. For example, the class will be shown a film representing a street accident, a political agitation, or a foreign lady in distress, and the most effective manner of dealing with the situation illustrated will then be suggested. If such a method of instruction were introduced into the Indian force, however, the first necessity would be to emphasise that the constable should be awake when a "situation" occured.

In connection with the controversy aroused by Mr. Robert Mond's contention that sterilized milk is a danger to the children fed on it, a correspondent writes an interesting letter to the *Times* on the question of sterlization. For nine months he tried the experiment of raising milk to a temperature of 68 deg. C. only, and then immediately cooling it by keeping the vessel, which was thin-walled, under a tap of cold water running freely for 20 minutes or more. The result of the process was that the milk though "sterilised" was not cooked, the proof of this being that the cream subsequently rose to the surface, whereas in cooked milk it does not so rise. The correspondent affirms that the child to which the milk was given made splendid progress and remained free from the usual infantile ailments.

The proposal to abolish the Grand Jury system at Home is dividing legal circles into two camps. While Lord Coleridge at the Devon Quarter Sessions was speaking in favour of the abolition of the system and declaring that it had outlived its day, Sir Charles Chadwick-Healey, K. C., Chairman of the Somerset Quarter Sessions, was strongly condemning the change. On the same day the Recorder of Devizes opposed abolition and two other chairmen of Quarter Sessions urged that the old Grand Juries should be retained. Lord Coleridge thought the evils of the system outweighed the disinclination to destroy an historical institution. These juries meant the attendance of witnesses on practically an extra day, and the greater the inconvenience to prosecutors, the greater the disinclination to prosecute, and the greater the expenditure of public money.

On Wednesday the City Magistrate of Poona sentenced a Hindu carter to eight months' rigorous imprisonment on conviction of theft of four silver beads worth Rs. 3-8. There is nothing in the report of the case in the local Press to show that the accused had been previously convicted, or that there were any special circumstances attending the offence which removed it from the category of petty theft. As the man, moreover, pleaded guilty, it may be presumed that he did not add to his offence by putting in an improper defence, as is frequently done in this country. On the face of it, the sentence passed would appear unduly heavy. In India great disparity exists in the matter of sentences in comparatively petty cases and it is not possible to believe that the punishment is always proportionate to the offence.

It would appear from the telegram published this morning that the revolution in Haiti is likely to be successful but unfortunately for the chances of peace there are several rebel leaders who claim the office of President. Three weeks ago General Cyriaque Celestin, and a number of his leading colleagues in the revolution were executed after a court-martial, and it was thought at the time that the occurrence would be a serious blow to the movement, as the General, who was 75 years old, had been a political power in the Republic for many years. The unfortunate man only reaped where he had sown, for in 1909, when Minister of War under President Nord Alexis, he displayed a ruthless spirit in suppressing an insurrection. The leader of the present movement against President Oreste's Government is M. Davis La Mar Theodore who is described in American cables as "an honest and respectable senator", which might mean anything, or nothing, in Haiti.

It may not always be possible to agree with the demands made by the various Temperance Associations in this country; but a resolution passed at the fifth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference requesting Government to extend the enforcement of the prohibition of the sale of liquors to minors from the age of 14 as at present, to the age of 18, is reasonable enough. Government has recognised this in part and has raised the limit from 14 years to 16. The latter age has been fixed for the reason "that, amongst the classes who by custom drink liquor, a youth of 16 is ordinarily a person earning his own living and no longer under the control of his parents, and that it would be inexpedient to apply prohibition to such a person." This seems to be another instance of the timidity with which British administrators in India now approach social questions. There is no valid reason why lads under 18 years of age, whose powers of moral resistance are generally undeveloped, should be abandoned entirely to the temptations by which they are assailed through the "custom" of the classes to which they belong.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

THE END OF A CHAPTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Yesterday brought us to the end of what may, without affectation or exaggeration, be called the chapter of Imperialism in our year's story. During the two big meetings of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta is the unchallenged hub of the Indian Empire; her population is in a high degree cosmopolitan; her history is the concern of the whole country. Well, the great attraction was exhausted yesterday, and now all roads lead from Calcutta. It is not my purpose to pass in review the chief happenings of the last two months, but as the correspondent of a Bombay paper, I would be more than human if I omitted to rejoice in a gentlemanly way in the remarkable triumph of the Bombay-owned horses in the "classics" of the R. C. T. C. With the exception of the Prince of Wales' Plate and the Merchants' Plate, they captured everything worth having. Such a sack by a foreign invasion is unprecedented in the history of the Indian Turf, and the memory of it will no doubt help to console you for the patronising sympathy of Calcutta in your financial smash. Bombay will not begrudge Mr. Galstaun his belated success with his famous or notorious mare, Shining Way, who on Tuesday last won the Prince of Wales' Plate, and yesterday emphasised her return to form by annexing the Merchants' Plate without much difficulty. The question that some of us are asking ourselves is, would Shining Way have had any chance against Mayfowl in the Viceroy's Cup if she had undergone the right sort of preparation at the right time? I am inclined to answer in the negative. It is my opinion that the great gelding will beat her at terms over a distance, and it will be difficult to handicap them into equality by a manipulation of the scale at the disposal of the handicapper. However, you will be soon in a position to test the accuracy of this estimate, for Mr. Galstaun is sending his champion to run at Mahalakshmi to challenge the superiority of the horses that downed her at Home.

THE DOG SHOW.

The Dog Show, which was held in the Eden Gardens on Friday and Saturday, helped to give distinction to the last chapter. Thanks to the severe propaganda of the honorary secretary, there was a big rush of entries at the eleventh hour, bringing the total above that of last year or any other year. The quality was good all round, and it is but fair to say that the judges, Mr. Frank W. Harris and Colonel Rennie, were able to place the championships with the general endorsement of the "Fancy." Next Saturday we have the Presidency Athletic Sports, but except for the events open to the Army, they cannot be said to possess an Imperial interest.

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT.

To turn now to matters more serious. The man of the moment is undoubtedly Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, the head of the great engineering firm of Martin and Co. He has been in a special degree the guide, philosopher and friend of Lord Carmichael. It was he who did the chief honours to the Governor on Tuesday when the foundation-stone of the new building for the Calcutta Club was laid in a much coveted site at Bhowanipore. It was he again who chaperoned the Governor over the big ironworks at Barakpur; and he was the most distinguished personage in the company that went down to Sara on Friday to see how Mr. Gales had progressed with the great bridge which is to revolutionise the trading and social conditions of Calcutta. Sir Rajendra is a self-made man and rose from small beginnings to his present proud eminence. Many, whom he has hopelessly left in the race, remember him when he was a small contractor at Howrah, doing business with the long extinct firm of Merrilee and Edwards. It did not seem then that he was destined to be the bright exception to prove the rule that Bengalis do not make successful captains of industry. There was one man, however, who always thought well of the business capacity of Rajendra Mukerjee; that was the late Sir Acquin Martin, who, by taking our hero into partnership, showed more knowledge of character than Sir Salter Pyne. The latter, by the same token, is at present in Calcutta trying to interest our capitalists in an enterprise to introduce motor-lorries to eliminate the ancient soul-destroying bullock cart. There is nobody he is so anxious to get on his side as Sir Rajendra; it would mean more than half the battle. "The whirligig of time," etc., etc. By his fearlessly candid evidence before the Public Services Commission Sir Rajendra has risen enormously in the opinion of the whole industrial community. If ever a Bengali had a chance of eventually becoming Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it is Sir Rajendra, and the reason is that he has been able to identify himself with Western methods without losing his individuality or his nationality. In this regard he resembles the late Sir A. A. Apcar. The close connection of Sir Rajendra with the Calcutta Club and his transparent honesty of purpose are the best guarantees of the success of that institution, sometimes irreverently called the "Black and White." He is really solicitous that the chasm between European and Indian should in this club be bridged with the same grace as in the firm of which he is the head, and by the same means. Whether that is possible, time alone can tell. When a certain number of the original members of the Calcutta Club seceded and formed the Orient Club, the Philistines chortled at the failure of a hopeless experiment, but they are now beginning to think that their mirth was just a little previous; for, among the members of the Orient are men who are pledged to secure the success of the Calcutta Club; they simply want a purely Indian club distinct from the Calcutta Club for very much the same reason as the European member of the latter cherishes his membership of the Bengal Club. It is significant that Sir Rajendra's henchman in the campaign to make East and West meet is an old Bombay man, to wit, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, the popular manager of the Royal Insurance Company. It has taken him a long time to come into his own in Calcutta, but now that he has secured recognition his rise in public affairs promises to be rapid. The Governor's trip to Barakur was made in the execution of his plan to make himself fully acquainted with the industrial interests of the Presidency. He has already been round several jute mills, and is learning all he can about the coal trade, on which he will have to speak at the dinner of the Indian Mining and Geological Institute on Friday. He could hardly have chosen a more accomplished Gamaliel than Sir Rajendra, who, as the pioneer of light railways on this side of India, has had to study the coal industry for practical reasons. Yes, we are proud of Sir Rajendra Mukerjee and rejoice that he is the man of the moment.

COMMISSIONS GALORE.

It baffles the most industrious and conscientious publicist to follow all the evidence that is being given before the several commissions now sitting in Calcutta. The Public Services Commission has split up into two committees, each conducting a separate and independent inquiry. The witnesses are of equal importance, but it is impossible for the daily papers to give their evidence the same amount of space, especially in view of the fact that the evidence given before the Port Facilities Committee is of the utmost consequence to Calcutta and must be published in extenso. The editor's embarrassment is simply crushing when, as happened during this week, the evidence given before the Public Services Commission bears materially on the subject of the enquiry of the Port Facilities Committee. To illustrate my meaning let me describe the coincidence I have in mind. Mr. Hilary, Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, was the first public witness examined by the Port Facilities Committee His statement was naturally a defence of the system with which he is identified and *apologia pro sociis suis*. At the same time the representatives of the Hooghly Pilot Service were before the Services Commission retailing their grievances which constituted an indictment of a portion of the administration defended by Mr. Hilary. It is hard to blame the editors for giving more space to the new sensation; but in so doing they have raised a hornets' nest about their ears, and nothing will convince their tormentors that they are not in league to whitewash the Port Commissioners. Of course, that is all nonsense, yet, alas, it is nonsense that abilities and gains strength.

With regard to the Port Facilities Committee, it is a general complaint that Sir Frederick Dumayne and Mr. E. Palmer are not to be summoned to give evidence. The former directed the affairs of the Trust for twelve years, and Mr. Palmer for a certain portion of that term was its Chief Engineer. In the circumstances it would have been useful to have had both men before the tribunal. The members of the P. F. C. were among the guests invited by Mr. Gales to see the bridge works at Sara. To Mr. Lyster's professional eye the importance of this bridge over the Ganges to the trade of Calcutta was obvious, but it was also obvious that its virtue would be all lost if the port facilities are not revolutionized within the next three years. Such a revolution is not, impossible given the money, but where is the money to come from? If Calcutta is to receive no assistance from the Imperial Government in the shape of special grants, and must get all the money in the open market, in less than three years, its present enormous indebtedness will be doubled. Has it the credit for such a strain? I am not canbist enough to answer that off-hand, but the popular belief is that the Sara Bridge will lie fallow for years before the Calcutta Port Trust is in a position to exploit it for what it is really worth.

THE ANARCHIST MURDER.

When the anarchist, Nirmal Kanta Roy, shot Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose, he did to death the best Indian officer in the Calcutta Police. It is a loss under which the Criminal Investigation Department has staggered, and from which it will not recover for many a long day. The murdered inspector was a Bengali of unusual courage; he was not temperamentally reckless or careless of danger; he never took unnecessary risks; but no danger and no risk could turn him from the path of duty, whether taken on his own initiative or chosen for him by his superior. The late Lord Wolseley would have described Nripendra as the highest order of hero, for he subdued a constitutional timidity by discipline, and achieved intrepidity by sheer moral force; it was essentially a victory of mind over body. His intelligence was remarkable even for a Bengali, and from youth he showed a natural aptitude for detective work. His knowledge of the criminal classes, especially the new class of political criminals, was unique, so that in destroying him the anarchists have accounted for their most dangerous enemy. And the worst is that it will not be easy to find an Indian, more especially a Bengalee Hindu, to replace him. Police service has become unpopular among educated Bengalis, for the emoluments are not worth the risks. It has been well said that the inevitable fate of a capable Indian officer who deals with political crime is to be murdered in cold blood, which is not good enough. Unless the Government can find a short way with anarchists it will soon become impossible to recruit intelligent and educated Indians; the consequence will be disastrous, for without men of the stamp of Nripendra, detection of political crime will fall into abeyance. It is good to find that no time is to be wasted in the trial of the culprit, and his crime is not to obtain the glory of loud advertisement. The preliminary police court inquiry was got over in two days with the least publicity. A special sessions court is to be summoned forthwith to put the last touch to the drama, and it is said that the Press reporters will be excluded, an official account of trial, verdict and sentence being sent to the papers. It is to be hoped that this intention will be carried out, sentimentalists to the contrary notwithstanding; for, rob anarchical crime of its publicity and you rob it of its attraction to the decadent.

THE Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint General Sir Edmund George Barrow, G.C.B., to succeed Sir Beauchamp Duff as Secretary of the Military Department of the India Office.

The guests at Government House, Lucknow, for the race week include Lady Alington, Lady Hewett, Captain and Mrs. J. Atkinson, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Mr and Mrs. Hotse, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Ibbetson, and Miss Honor Leigh.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

DECLARED TO BE ILLEGAL.

SEARCHING INQUIRY DEMANDED.

SECRECY OF A HUMOROUS JOURNEY.

LONDON, Jan 28.

The sudden and secret deportation of ten South African Labour leaders to England has created a great stir.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at the Labour Conference in Glasgow, in an impassioned speech moved a resolution protesting against the suppression of Trades Unionism in South Africa. He insisted that a searching enquiry be made into Lord Gladstone's conduct so that future Governors of Dominions would not follow his example.

Mr. Keir Hardie pointed out that an Indemnity Act required the King's signature and that Lord Gladstone had power to refuse to sign it till he had sent it Home for consideration.

The motion was adopted; also an amendment demanding the recall of Lord Gladstone.

Mr. Brownlie, Chairman of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society, announced that all their officials in South Africa had been arrested and their books and funds confiscated. They were not able to cable funds to South Africa for fear of their confiscation. Mr. Harcourt had refused to receive a deputation saying that the matter was solely within the competence of the Union Government, but he had promised to obtain particulars from Lord Gladstone.

Mr. Brownlie declared that he was not satisfied with the answer and intended to get satisfaction.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The deportation of the South African Labour leaders has aroused tremendous sensation in England, the Press unanimously recognising that it raises the gravest issues affecting British citizenship throughout the Empire.

HOW THE NEWS LEAKED OUT.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 29.

The authorities took the most elaborate precautions to prevent the disclosure of their plans for the removal of the Labour leaders. The news leaked out through a civilian hearing the inmates of a prison van, which pulled up at Doornfontein Station after midnight, singing the Labour song "The Red Flag." Then, one of the morning papers published an inconclusive statement, which was followed by a definite announcement on the part of a reliable authority, causing much excitement in South Africa.

PRETORIA, Jan. 29.

The application before the Supreme Court for an order to restrain the Government from deporting the Labour leaders was renewed before a Full Bench to-day.

After the evidence of the Commissioner of Police regarding the deportations had been recorded, Mr. Justice Wessels said that he regretted that he had not the information, which he now possessed, on the previous day as he would certainly have granted an order restraining the Government from deporting the men. He added that if a Government wanted to use force to do an illegal act no Court could prevent it. If it locked up these men and refused them the rights of citizens to appeal to a Court at Durban, that was no valid act on the part of the Government; but if the Government chose to use force it was a matter for which it was responsible to the country.

"A THEATRICAL COMPANY."

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 29.

The deported Labourites were removed from jail on Monday night and taken in a prison van some miles into the country. They were then put into a train containing troops.

The deported leaders had no idea whither they were going, the windows and shutters of the train being kept closed, and were astounded when they reached Durban.

Even the railway officials were ignorant of the affair. The train was designated as "a special, conveying a theatrical company."

When the liner Umgeni crossed the bar she anchored, and the deported men on board were given an hour and a half to write to their friends. The Umgeni is not fitted with wireless. The Government chartered all the passenger accommodation on board the vessel.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICT POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The principal English newspapers recognise that the deportation of the South African Labour leaders raises in an acute form the powers of the Dominion Government and may lead to a serious constitutional conflict between the Imperial and Union Parliaments.

It is argued that whereas the decision of the Imperial Parliament is above the law, that of the Colonial Parliament, which is derived by statute from the Imperial Parliament, is subject to the Courts of Law.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

DURBAN, JAN. 29.

At a meeting of the Natal Indian Congress, it was decided to give evidence before the Indian Commission. This Congress does not support Mr. Gandhi.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

The central fund now amounts to Rs. 3,26,384

THE CABINET BUSY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day. This is the third on successive days.—Reuter.

A lecture on "Health resorts in India" was delivered yesterday evening by Dr. Madgavkar at the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, Bombay.

ARMAMENTS DEAL.

PARIS RUMOUR LEADS TO ALARM.

RUSSIA AND ARTILLERY SECRETS.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

The rumour that the firm of Krupps had bought the Putiloff armaments works in St Petersburg has caused consternation in Paris. The Premier has telegraphed to the Ambassador, requesting enlightenment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.

The report that Krupps had bought the Putiloff armaments works here is semi officially denied. It is stated that the Council of Ministers, desiring to form a private armaments company, selected a firm connected with Vickers, and the construction of new works at Tsaretsin has begun.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Although the rumour has been authoritatively contradicted in St. Petersburg and Berlin, the French Press continues to be alarmed at the report that Krupps or a German syndicate has purchased the Putiloff works.

The French Press considers that the matter is particularly grave because Russia has adopted French artillery models, the secret of which the Putiloffs possess, and most of the Russian guns are constructed at Putiloffs with the assistance of French workmen from the Creusot works. The Press fears that it may entail the purchase of French patents held in Russia, and fears that France will be compelled emphatically to protest if Russia remains indifferent to the matter.—Reuter.

RHODESIAN LAND.

COMPANY'S CLAIM TO BE REFERRED TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Chartered Company is informed that the Imperial Government proposes to refer to the Privy Council the vexed question of the claim of the Chartered Company to the ownership of all unalienated land in Southern Rhodesia.—Reuter.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

DECISION TO CONTEST WEST BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has decided to contest West Birmingham.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

Owing to the revolution and fighting in Haiti, the German cruiser Vineta has landed eighty blue-jackets and two machine guns at Port au Prince. President Oreste and his wife have taken refuge on board the Vineta. American blue-jackets have also been landed there.

Cape Haitien is in the hands of the rebels.—Reuter.

OUTCOME OF THE ZABERN AFFAIR.

STRASBURG, Jan 28.

The resignation of the Government of Alsace Lorraine, including the Governor, Secretary of State and Under Secretaries, is impending as a result of the outcome of the Zabern affair.—Reuter.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Discount has been reduced to 3 per cent.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The State of San Paulo is offering £4,200,000 sterling 5 per cent. two year Treasury notes at 97.

A New Zealand 4 per cent. loan of £4,500,000 at 100½ is being arranged.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The death is announced of Viscount Knutsford.—Reuter.

[Viscount Knutsford was 89 years of age. The son of Sir Henry Holland, 1st Bart., he became Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office in 1867 and Assistant Under Secretary in 1870. On retirement, he sat in the House of Commons as a Liberal for fourteen years and was then raised to the peerage. He was Colonial Secretary from 1887 to 1892.]

BENARES INSURANCE CASE.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29

In the Benares Insurance fraud case which is now proceeding here, Isan Chandra Chakravarty, a witness for the defence, said he knew Baroda. The witness got information of Baroda's death on the day on which he died. He accompanied the dead body to Mashal Ghat. He did not know how many persons carried the dead body nor did he know their names. He uttered mantras before the burning and after the burning also. Mokshada set fire to the face of the dead body. Saronah did not accompany them to the ghat. Mokshada accompanied them.

The witness said he knew Mokshada who was not a great pundit. The witness did not see the face, but he did see the body covered by a cloth. It was a dark night.

The witness left the ghat after uttering mantras, leaving all behind. He left the ghat at the time the fire was set to the pyre. He was informed of Baroda's death and therefore inferred that Baroda had died. He never signed any insurance paper touching the death of Baroda.

ARBITRATION.

U. S. PRESS SUPPORTS DR. WILSON.

MEXICAN ARMS SAID TO COME FROM JAPAN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The American papers declare that President Huerta is procuring arms in Japan and that there is reason to believe that they are discarded weapons sold by the Japanese Government.

The Press is filled with angry comments upon the alleged Japanese support of Mexico, and urges compliance with British wishes regarding the Panama Canal and the conclusion of an arbitration treaty, otherwise America risks being confronted by the hostility alike of Britain and Japan.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA'S NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTS ASKED TO SUBMIT DESIGNS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Four architects, Messrs. Edward Hornton, R. D. Nicol, V. G. Esch, and S. Wilkinson, of Calcutta, and two firms, Messrs. Stevens, Gresson and Company and Messrs. Hall, Batley and Company of Bombay, have been selected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to submit competitive designs for the proposed new Royal Exchange in Calcutta.

The new Dufferin Building is to be reserved for the purposes of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Exchange, and will be a notable addition to Clive-street. Designs are to be submitted by March 16.

CALCUTTA PARCELS BUSINESS.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET COMPLAINTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Active measures are being taken by the Post Office to meet the complaint made in the recent annual address of the Master of the Calcutta Trades' Association in connection with the handling of the Calcutta parcels business, which has grown enormously of late years, especially in the Value Payable Branch. A new Central Parcels Post Office is to be opened in the old Central Telegraph Office, which has recently become available for this purpose, owing to the completion of the new Telegraph building alongside.

THE JAGHIRDAR OF ARNI.

Rs. 10,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR ASSAULT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Under instructions from Mr. M. Sarvothama Row, agent of the Jaghirdar of Arni, Mr. M. A. Tirumarayana Chari, advocate, filed a suit for damages against Mr. H. Gibson at the High Court to-day.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gibson was fined Rs 50 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for assaulting the Jaghirdar of Arni at the Central Station on November 18 last.

The present case is a civil action, and the damages claimed are Rs. 10,000.

BANK OF BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

At a meeting to-day the Bank of Bengal directors made no change in the rate for demand loans which remains at 7 per cent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 29.

Lieut. Clayton, No. 101 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta, is transferred to the Hong Kong-Singapore Battalion at Hong Kong.

Captain Paddon, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred to the permanent half-pay list from February 23, 1914.

Captain Haswell, R.E., is posted to the Rawalpindi Division Military Works on return from leave.

Major Lloyd, 97th Infantry, has been appointed second-in-command of that regiment.

Major R. A. Cassels, 32nd Lancers, has been selected to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Jones on leave.

Captain Carruthers, 39th Garhwalis, is appointed Station Staff Officer 1st Class at Poona.

Major Rundle, R.E., is transferred from the Lucknow to the Secunderabad Division as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Secunderabad District.

Colonel H. Hendley, I.M.S., Deputy Director, Medical Services, Army Headquarters, is granted leave out of India for seven months.

RAJ BAZAR BOMB CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The evidence given at the resumed examination in the Rajabazar bomb case in Calcutta, to-day, showed that Amrita Lal Hazra, alias Sheshanko, entered into a league at Dacca with Pulin Das, who was sentenced to transportation in the Dacca conspiracy case.

Further evidence disclosed that Saroda Guha, one of the accused, who was under surveillance went to Dacca, Barisal, Dehigardi and other places, giving false addresses at each.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

A BANK SMASH.

FAMILIAR COMMENTS FROM JUDGE.

MYTHICAL RESERVE FUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MULTAN, Jan 29.

The order of Rai Damodar Das, District Judge, Multan, directing the winding up of the Hindustan Bank under the supervision of the Court, is a lengthy document. It gives a brief account of the origin and dealings of the bank, which was incorporated as a limited liability company in 1906, with an authorised capital of two and a half lakhs of rupees and its registered office at Multan. The bank, it says, was started by Doulat Rai, an elder brother of Harkishen Lal, who encouraged by the success achieved by his brother in floating the People's Bank, took advantage of the Swadeshi movement in 1906 and giving up Government service started the concern on the same lines as the People's Bank.

In March last the authorised capital was raised to ten lakhs, but there was no response in actual subscription of capital. With the help of numerous branches which were not opened on any commercial principles, but only to get as much money as they could from the confident public, the bank received about eight and a half lakhs as deposits, its total working capital swelling well over eleven lakhs.

After explaining that the so called reserve fund was a myth, the Judge's order states that the bulk of the money received by the bank and its 36 branches as deposits was employed by Mr. Doulat Rai, managing director, on his sole authority for starting and financing several concerns of doubtful advantage. He had his own salary fixed at Rs. 500 per month, while he received additional remuneration from other concerns in some shape or other. He appropriated to himself power to advance moneys without the sanction of the directors and, being himself in the position of lender and borrower, it is no wonder that the bulk of the money was advanced to his own concerns and friends and relations without any adequate safeguard or security. The affairs of the bank being thus mismanaged it followed suit to the People's Bank a few days after the latter's suspension of payment.

The order then comments on the strong resemblance between the proceedings of the directors and the shareholders of this bank and the People's Bank in the various stages of liquidation before the Court. It also animadverts on the large remuneration of one thousand rupees allowed to the provisional liquidators by E. Shaik Nasiruddin, Acting District Judge, which appeared to scare away some opposing creditors and made them rally to a voluntary winding up subject to the Court's supervision.

APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATORS.

After relating to two meetings of creditors and contributors held by order of the Court, to ascertain their wishes, the Court sanctioned the arrangement arrived at between them under Section 203 of the Companies Act and appointed Rao Saheb Pandit Wazir Chandrikaj, retired Deputy Examiner, N. W. Ry., and Suryanarain Ghosh, pleader, Chief Court, to be liquidators, their remuneration to be one per cent. on the realisation by them, of assets to be divided equally among them, Rs. 100 being their monthly minimum remuneration. They were to be assisted by an Advisory Committee with the Hon. Rai Bahadur Harichand, as president, and Messrs Doulat Rai and Tya Singh, pleader, as members. In the Court's opinion the creditors would at least get eight annas in the rupee, and they might set off up to one-half of the debts due to them by the company against purchase by them of any property or outstandings of the bank at full value, or according to the highest bid, after notice.

This, says the order, will facilitate the disposal of the property at fair prices and prevent forced sales.

CAWNPORE PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Jan. 29.

Yesterday a meeting of piece-goods merchants and agents was held here at which more than sixty firms, including most of the European firms, were represented.

It was resolved to form an association to be called the Cawnpore Piece-goods' Association, principally with the object of getting surveys done locally and to secure arbitration in all matters of dispute between buyers and sellers. A provisional representative committee has been formed to give effect to the proposal.

The tone of the piece-goods market here continues to be depressed. No business of any considerable amount has been done during the last three months. Agents of Manchester firms, who in other years were able to secure large orders, have not secured any orders of importance this year. There does not seem to be any immediate prospect of normal conditions being restored in the near future.

RAILWAY NEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Jaipur Durbar of an extension of the Jaipur Railway, metre gauge, from Jaipur to Reengus, a distance of 30 miles.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April, 1913, to the 17th January, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 47,70,541 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, proceeds on long leave from February 5, and Mr. Holland, who succeeds him will take over charge on the 20th inst. In the interim Major H. B. St. John, Assistant Secretary, will hold charge of the Deputy Secretaryship.

CALCUTTA MURDER.

ANOTHER STUDENT ARRESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

A student named Preonath Bannerji was arrested at a students' mess yesterday on a charge of murder. The accused, who appears about twenty-five years of age, is alleged to have been connected with Nirmal Kanta Roy, the alleged assassin of the late Inspector Ghose. The accused was taken to jail for an identification parade early this morning, but the results are not yet known.

[The murder is referred to in our Calcutta letter on Page 6.]

A RANGOON LOTTERY.

THE TELEGRAPH CLUB CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

The hearing was resumed to-day before the bench of the Chief Court of the reference by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, who dissented from the unanimous verdict of the jury acquitting A. J. Cooke and four other members of the Indian Telegraph Association, in what was known as the Indian Telegraph Association lottery case.

Mr. Higginbotham, on behalf of the prosecution, submitted that proof of the non-authorisation of the lottery was clear from the evidence. The committee of the Club were responsible in general for the lottery and the accused in particular, as they were the most active members in its connection. The keeping of the club was a public nuisance and the publication of the drawings was also similarly a public nuisance. The Court was asked to convict all the accused under both charges.

Mr. McDonnell, on behalf of the respondents, submitted that this being a penal statute had to be construed strictly in favour of the subject. The whole question here was as to the keeping of a place for a lottery.

The respondents as members used the club, frequented it and assisted in the management, but they did not keep the club, and that was an essential ingredient of an offence. They had also no control over the club, and if sued in a civil court no action would lie against them for the use and occupation of the building, which they were charged with keeping. As regards publication, the prosecution had failed in the necessary link of evidence for the distribution of printed drawings had not been proved. In the event of this Court being of opinion that the verdict of the jury should be set aside, counsel asked the Court to consider all the facts which went to show that the Indian Telegraph Association Club had done everything frankly and above board, that the authorities had countenanced the practice of the lottery for the last three years, that no attempt had been made to stop the lottery. He asked the Court to impose a nominal sentence on the accused, if the accused had broken the law.

His clients, counsel added, were carrying on the lottery in different places now, and not in the same place each time. It was not suggested that they were conducting a lottery for vulgar personal gain, but it had been proved that the object was of the highest benevolent character, towards the education of Anglo-Indians and other good motives. In a case of this kind, the High Court should not interfere with the unanimous verdict of a jury unless it was perverse, which in this instance it was not.

Mr. Higginbotham replied on the whole case and judgment was reserved.

A EUROPEAN DACOIT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

In the re-trial before the Chief Court criminal sessions of the dacoity case against F. W. Rolston, a European, and five Burmans, the jury again brought in to-day a divided verdict in the proportion of 5 to 4 similar to that in the first trial, and Mr. Justice Parlett discharged the jury and ordered the acquittal of the accused, as far as this case was concerned.

Rolston was removed to jail to undergo ten years' rigorous imprisonment passed on a charge of abetment of dacoity in another case.

Two other accused were arrested by the police forthwith in connection with another case.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

The total plague mortality during the week ending the 24th January stood at 8,078 against 10,074 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 812, Madras, 378; Bengal, 3; Bihar, 1,902; United Provinces, 4,165; Punjab, 300; Burma, 295; Mysore, 101; Hyderabad, 87 and Rajputana 35.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual prize-giving of St. Peter's School was held at the school premises, Mazagon, last evening, when the Rev. Father Maxwell, Superior General of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, presided and Mrs. Jennings gave away the prizes.

A programme of music and recitations was first given by the children and the reading of the report followed.

In the report it was stated that the number of children attending the school had slightly increased, and was now 65. The report of the Government Inspector was very satisfactory.

Addressing the assembly of parents of the children, the chairman said that since last year the school had been allowed the European school grant which brought them in Rs. 1,000 more than they had received in previous years. Still the funds of the school were not in a satisfactory condition and the headmaster had given his salary to the funds.

Mrs Jennings then presented the prizes.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

BIG PROGRAMME OF SHIKAR.

GREAT HOSPITALITY OF THE SINDHIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS]

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

It seems that the visit to Larkhana of the Governor of Bombay will be very interesting. As soon as he arrives, he proceeds to Ber, 16 miles north of Larkhana, where arrangements for duck-shooting have been made by the zemindars of that side, who are themselves fond of shooting, and are very anxious to see an English sportsman of the rank and position of a Governor out with a gun. It is further stated that the zemindars of Larkhana, fearing that a change of weather (which has driven birds in Lower Sind to cooler or hilly places far away) might affect Upper Sind also, have scattered rice on the waters to induce the birds to stay some time, in case the weather does grow warm.

After the Durbar of the 3rd instant and His Excellency's trip on the Indus, there will be another shoot at Bindi on the right bank of the river bordering Khairpur State, where there are plenty of pig, deer and other wild animals.

The Mir of Khairpur, who has heard of this arrangement, has instructed his Vazir to give special assistance to His Excellency's shikaris, who are to drive the shikar to a spot selected. Again, when His Excellency returns from Ain to Nowdero station on the way the wealthy zemindars, who very much wish to see His Excellency shoot, are collecting partridges, which they will let fly at the time His Excellency passes along the road near their fields, in order to have the pleasure of seeing him use a gun on their estates. The price of partridges has gone up very much on account of this special demand on the part of the zemindars. This proverbial hospitality of the Sindhis will no doubt be greatly appreciated.

MINORS AND LIQUOR.

PROHIBITORY AGE RAISED FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS.

The following Press Note regarding the sale of liquor to minors and their admission into liquor premises is published for general information:

The following Resolution was passed at the Fifth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference:—

"This Conference respectfully requests the Government (1) to extend the enforcement of the prohibition of the sale of liquors to minors from the age of 14 as at present to the age of 18, and (2) to order license-holders not to allow such minors to be at any time within or on their licensed premises.

The Resolution having been submitted to Government with the President's letter dated 8th March, 1913, Government called for reports from the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari on the proposals made in it. The reports have now been received, and the following Resolution which has been passed by Government is published for the information of the public:—

After full consideration of the views submitted by the Commissioners and other officers concerned, the Governor in Council is of opinion that amongst the classes, who by custom drink liquor, a youth of 16 is ordinarily a person earning his own living and no longer under the control of his parents, and that it would be inexpedient to apply prohibition to such a person. The present age limit of 14 years, up to which the sale of liquor is prohibited to minors, should be raised to 16, and the prohibition of sale should be extended to the admission of minors under 16 into the premises licensed for the sale of liquor. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari should be requested to submit, for the approval of Government, the necessary draft amendments for embodiment in the license forms for the retail sale of country and foreign liquor.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The following extracts, are taken from the report of the Seva Sadan Society for the half-year ended on December 31, 1913.

Home for the homeless, Malad.—There were eight new admissions during the term, of whom four were sent by the Superintendent, Special Prison, Thana, two by the District Magistrate, Thana, one by the Police Commissioner, Bombay, and one by the Superintendent N. M. Lunatic Asylum, Thana. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Tricamdas Morarji for supplying the Home with two faras of rice and Mr. Mathuradas Morarji for giving to the inmates a dinner and also pieces of cloth to all the inmates for making shirts and blouses. The balance of the money sent by H. E. Lady Hardinge was spent in giving a treat to the inmates on Devali days.

Medical work.—There are at present two honorary lady doctors in our free dispensary for the poor. The total number of out-patients treated was 442 of whom 230 were Hindus, 170 Parsis, 25 Mahomedans and 17 Native Christians. The number of patients treated in the Shelter was 14.

Free Educational Classes.—The usual English, Marathi and Gujerati classes were continued during the term. The drawing and music classes were also held as usual. Seven girls were sent up for the 1st grade examination in drawing held last November and we are glad to say they all passed. We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to Miss N. N. Baria, the honorary drawing teacher. In August last, with the help of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Association, a Gujerati class in First Aid to the injured was opened. About 40 girls attended this class, 24 girls appeared for the examination of whom 12 passed, for which our best thanks are due to Dr. Miss Contractor and Mrs. F. D. Panthaki.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

REVIEW OF FIVE YEARS' WORK.

INCREASED NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The present report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction relates to the first year of a new quinquennium. In the Resolution dealing with the preceding report, which was a quinquennial one, Government reviewed exhaustively the educational progress made during the period under reference and the state of education in its several branches subsisting in this Presidency at its close. An indication was also given of the various educational measures and schemes which were then in contemplation or approaching realization. In these circumstances the Governor in Council does not propose to do more than note briefly the advance made during the year and touch on such points of special interest as emerge from the report now before him.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The total number of educational institutions of all kinds in the Bombay Presidency rose during the year under review from 16,460 to 17,120, with an increase from 9,22,877 to 9,67,685 in the number of persons undergoing instruction in them. The former increase is chiefly perceptible in the case of primary schools, the number of which rose by nearly 600 to a total of 13,338, the attendance at them aggregating 8,14,109 as against a previous total of 7,57,130. Turning to the subject of finance it is observed that out of the increase of 17 lakhs in the total expenditure on public instruction incurred during the year from all sources, provincial revenues supplemented to the extent of some nine lakhs by imperial assignments, contributed 15 lakhs, and local funds nearly a lakh; municipal expenditure, on the other hand, showed a slight decline. Of the total provincial expenditure for the year, amounting to 69 lakhs, nearly 27 lakhs, exclusive of the charges on account of direction and inspection, were spent on primary education, the increase over the previous year's expenditure under this head being a little short of 4 lakhs.

ARTS COLLEGES.

It is satisfactory to note that the majority of the Arts colleges made efforts to respond adequately to the demand for increased teaching staff imposed upon them by the new courses, but it is nevertheless evident that, with classes of the excessive dimensions reported in the case of two of the aided colleges, the need for further improvement in this direction is insistent. The attendance at most of the colleges exhibited an increase, the Elphinstone, where the number of students on the roll fell by 80, being a signal exception. Having regard, however, to the causes which led to it, and to the desirability of adapting the numbers to the limited accommodation available, this result may be regarded as not altogether unsatisfactory. The college is to be congratulated on its high proportion of successes in the B. A. Examination.

A noteworthy event was the opening of the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Institute in connection with the Gujarat College for the teaching of Science.

Several of the aided colleges have carried out important additions or extensions to their buildings, notably the Fergusson with its fine amphitheatre and the Wilson with its excellently planned hostel.

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The extra expenditure incurred during the year for the improvement of secondary education has been considerable. Provision to the extent of three lakhs was made for building extensions while a sum of Rs. 32,000 was allotted as a first step in the scheme for the general improvement of the pay of assistant masters, and one lakh was distributed among aided schools for both Indians and Europeans in the form of supplementary grants. Finally, the raising of school fees, to the beneficial effect of which in the case of aided schools the head master of the Surat High School draws attention, has without prejudicially affecting the attendance secured an additional half-lakh of revenue which will be regularly devoted to the amelioration of Government secondary schools.

CERTAIN POINTS RELATING TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Director presents an interesting analysis of the figures, which furnish the basis for calculating the proportion of trained teachers in secondary schools, and the conclusion to which it leads, namely, that, excluding those teachers to whom the term "trained" is not properly applicable and investing that term with a wider and more practical significance, this proportion, in Government schools, is 73 per cent., This places the present state of affairs in a truer and at the same time more encouraging light than is the case with the bare statistics supplied in the tabular appendix. With the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's endorsement of Mr. Lory's observations as to the importance of attaching recreation rooms and libraries to high school hostels Government are in entire agreement, and they hope that the proposals which will in due course be submitted for the disbursement of the imperial grant allotted to educational hygiene and other cognate objects will take account of these *desiderata*.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS AND GAMES AT HIGH SCHOOLS.

The report contains a summary of the work done during the year by the several Government high schools, and, although this additional matter has appreciably increased its length, the Governor in Council is of opinion that, apart from the very real interest of the information thus furnished, its inclusion is likely to serve a useful purpose in other directions also. Government are pleased to note that the prize distributions of the high schools at Ahmedabad, Godhra, Nadiad, Dhulia, Satara and Karwar were presided over by either the Commissioner or the Collector. They consider that the presence of these officers at such gatherings cannot fail to have a good effect in the direction of promoting a healthy *esprit de corps* and of arousing a living interest in the schools. The Sholapur High School, the buildings of which were extended during the year at a cost of Rs. 49,000 and the Hyderabad High Schools are reported to

(Continued on page 8.)

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 7.)

have been frequently visited, and parents' gatherings were held at Nadiad and Broach. Particularly to be commended is the institution of a Past vs. Present cricket match at the last-named school. Among the high schools at which games are keenly taken up, those at Ahmedabad, Godhra, Poona, Belgaum and Bijapur may be more specially mentioned. At Dharwar and Karwar new play-grounds have been acquired, while the play-grounds of the Satara and Belgaum High Schools have been extended and improved.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

The Governor in Council notes certain other commendable innovations in connection with secondary education. Lectures by professional men were delivered on medical subjects at the Elphinstone and the Ahmedabad High Schools, and on general subjects by gentlemen of the town at the Belgaum School. The urgent need of the medical inspection of school children, a scheme for which has recently been submitted to the Government of India, is exemplified by the fact that the Assistant Surgeon who examined the eye-sight of the pupils of the Nadiad High School found that only 109 out of 285 boys possessed normal vision. At Belgaum a move in somewhat the same direction was made by the institution of a record of the body measurements of the pupils. At Nadiad, Godhra and Shikarpur special attention was devoted to the use of the school library, and at the first-named place the public library set apart for the use of the boys such books as were considered specially suitable. It is hoped that steps will be taken at an early date to remedy the defects noted in the equipment of the Karachi school and in the buildings of the Hyderabad school.

AIDED ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

On all sides it is apparent that the progress of aided high and middle schools is seriously impeded by the extreme dearth of efficient instructors, which even the liberal supplementary grants now available for giving increased remuneration will fail to meet. The only satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and one which has for some time been under the consideration of Government, appears to be the institution of a general State-aided provident fund which will afford strong inducements to teachers to remain in the same employment instead of constantly migrating from school to another or abandoning the teaching profession altogether, but coupled with such a scheme are needed larger increased facilities for the training of teachers and these can only be provided gradually.

EUROPEAN AND ENGLO-INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

In the case of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians the same difficulty appears, though in a lesser degree, owing to the supply of male training teachers which is available for them, but here the situation is complicated by the poverty of a large section of the community and the consequent necessity of making special provision for the children of poor or destitute parents. The grant of Rs. 40,000 recently allotted to this branch of education was easily absorbed, and left many urgent requirements still unprovided for. With regard to what are technically known as English-teaching schools which give instruction to some eight thousand pupils, the Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector in regarding it as unfortunate that they should attract so considerable a proportion of Indian pupils to whose needs they are not properly suited. The revision of the curriculum prescribed for these schools appears to be desirable and should be taken into consideration.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Turning to primary education, it is observed that 387 new local board schools were opened during the year, the great majority being in the Central Division. As was indicated last year there are signs that the process of multiplying primary schools, the results of which have been the creation of nearly 1,900 additional schools within the last four years, has in most parts of the Presidency, for the time being, overtaken the effective demand for these institutions, and in considering requests for the opening of further new schools it will be necessary to avoid mistaking the wishes and convenience of a few individual residents for a general desire in the locality for increased educational facilities. The bulk of the fresh expenditure is therefore properly being concentrated on the improvement of existing facilities. One lakh was appropriated for the purpose of raising the pay of trained masters in local board schools, while the untrained masters in Sind received an allotment of Rs. 6,500. The Director points to the ultimate necessity of improving the prospects of this class in the Presidency proper also.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The problem of providing accommodation for local board schools, of which only some 38 per cent. are at present housed in buildings of their own, continues to receive general attention and the report describes several experiments, of varying promise and success, undertaken with a view to its solution. Government have recently directed that a rudimentary and inexpensive type of rural school building, which has been successfully adopted in Ceylon, should be tried in selected localities. They observe with satisfaction the beginnings of a movement, notably in the Poona and East Khandesh districts, in the direction of the provision of school-houses by individual or corporate acts of munificence. By the development of this movement and by the system of free grants which the recent imperial assignments have rendered possible, it is hoped that some substantial progress may be made towards the suitable housing of all primary schools.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Among new developments in connection with primary education may be noted the raising by Rs. 1,30,000 of the Government educational grant to municipalities, the completion of the revision of the curriculum in nearly all the languages of the Presidency, the payment by certain municipalities of the full code pay to trained teachers on their staff, the inauguration of an experiment in the holding of the upper classes of a school in the morning and the lower classes in the afternoon, the holding of conferences of masters under the presidency of inspecting officers, the regular administration of quinine to school children in certain malarial tracts, and, lastly, the endowment by a private person of a local board school for the purpose of exempting its pupils from all fees without incidental loss to local funds. It is interesting to note that during the year more than one-third of the pupils in the local board schools of the Northern Division received their education entirely free.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

With regard to Mahomedan education the Governor in Council has perused with interest the summary of the results of the work of the Special Mahomedan Deputy in the Southern Division, which include an increase within the last four years from eight to fourteen thousand in the number of children attending special schools and classes for Mahomedans, and from 76 to 170 in that of pupils passing the Vernacular Final Examination. The comparative statistics of literacy among Hindus and Mahomedans collected by Mr. Hesketh are instructive, but, having regard to the predominantly urban character of the Mahomedans in the Presidency proper, it would be a mistake to regard with any measure of complacency the fact that, from the purely numerical point of view, that community is considerably the more literate of the two. Where, as in Sind, the characteristics of those two communities are reversed, the educational backwardness of the Mahomedans at once becomes apparent. At the same time Mr. Hesketh's observations with regard to the state of Mahomedan education in that province indicate that the community is making serious efforts to recover lost ground, and it is encouraging to see that within the last decade the number of Musalman students at the Dayaram Jethmal College has risen from 8 to 29, and that the Mahomedan attendance at the high schools has risen this year from 705 to 804. The Governor in Council has approved the proposal that a special Mahomedan Deputy should be appointed to deal with Mulla schools in Sind and to promote the cause of education generally among the rural Mahomedan population of the province. He awaits with interest the recommendations of the committee recently appointed to consider the whole question of Mahomedan education.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

The proposals for extending the scope of the Secondary Training College, called for last year, are now before Government. As regards the Vernacular Training Colleges arrangements have been sanctioned, at an annual cost of nearly Rs 1,78,000, for an increase of the yearly output of trained male teachers by 146, and of female teachers by 38. Concurrently, the local normal classes instituted experimentally in 1910-11 are being continued for a fifth period. There will thus be a substantial yearly accretion to the ranks of fully and partially trained teachers in primary schools. As the Honble Mr. Sharp points out, however, advance in this direction must be cautious in view of the heavy ultimate financial responsibilities which are being incurred. The percentage of trained teachers, both male and female, in primary schools is now 33·1.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

With regard to technical education the two important sets of proposals referred to in last year's review, namely, the re-organization of the system of inspection and examination of drawing in schools and the constitution of a central authority for the control of technical school have been sanctioned. The latter scheme involves a very considerable development of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and its elevation into a central technological institute for the whole Presidency. A third proposal for the introduction of manual training in schools has also received sanction, and as soon as the requisite number of instructors have been trained, Sloyd classes will be opened in selected schools and at the Vernacular Training Colleges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice has separately been published of the action taken by Government in respect of moral education, and further comment is for the moment premature. Since the close of the year under review steps have been taken at Poona, under the guidance of Mr. Wee, towards imparting some knowledge of hygiene as an adjunct of bodily training. It is satisfactory to observe the increase in the membership of the Teachers' Association, and Government are aware that the proceedings at the conference, which was held in February, were of much interest and of distinct value.

ADMINISTRATION.

During the year fourteen new posts of Assistant Deputy were created and the clerical establishments of the Deputies' offices were revised. As a result of these changes the Deputies will in a great measure be relieved of the burden of office work and purely routine duties, and will enjoy more extended opportunities of devoting themselves to the higher task of keeping themselves closely in touch with the work and needs of the schools in their charges and of affording assistance and guidance to the teaching staff.

The acknowledgments of Government are due to the unremitting and devoted zeal displayed during the past year by the Honble Mr. Sharp in the administration of the Department in his charge. The increase of work of the Department has been so great that, since its close, the appointment of a Deputy Director has become necessary. This increase has entailed heavy additional labour on every member of the Department whether in the administrative or in the teaching branches, and the Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the energy generally displayed in grappling with new conditions and added difficulties.

BREVITY AS AN ART.

If brevity is the soul of wit, Judge Taylor, K.C., has not many rivals among his judicial brethren. Summing up a case which lasted several hours, says the *Liverpool Post*, he said no more than this: 'Gentlemen, you have heard both sides. It is for you to say which you believe." Even this does not represent Judge Taylor's best effort in the way of saving his breath. A few years ago he delivered himself of what is supposed to be the shortest summing up on record. He turned to the jury, raised his eyebrows inquiringly, and remarked: "Well, gentlemen?" The art of brevity could go further go

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF ATTORNEYS.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, a motion was made for a rule nisi against Mr Rustom K.R. Cama and others, solicitors of the HighCourt, who were charged with negligence in conducting a case. After that his lordship disposed of several other cases. In the afternoon his lordship was engaged in hearing a suit, in which a European sued the Improvement Trust claiming a large amount as damages. The hearing had not been completed when the Court rose.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after chamber work, heard a suit filed by a Mogul, against a Mogul and a Marwari for the possession of buffaloes. This suit had also not been concluded when the Court rose.

Mr. Justice Beaman continued the hearing of a part-heard suit, filed by Yeshwant Vishnu Nine against Keshavji Bhaiji, for the possession of certain land. The particulars of this claim have been reported.

In the two Appeal Courts, mofussil civil and criminal appeals were heard.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, appeared for Abdul Kadar, the plaintiff, and moved for a rule nisi restraining Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. Hormusji H. Vakil, Mr. J. P. Dastur and Mr. Framroze H. Vakil, solicitors of the High Court, lately practising under the name of Messrs. Thakordas and Co., from executing their bill of costs.

Counsel stated that in suit No. 309 of 1908, of the High Court, the plaintiff Abdul Kadar, sued his wife Dulanbibi for a declaration, praying that Dada Baba, her father be restrained from arranging for his daughter to marry a second time. In that suit Abdul Kadar stated that he was a resident of Bhiwandi and that he and Dulanbibi were residents of Purga. The parties belonged to the Shafli sect of the Mahomedan community and were married in Bombay on August 22. 1908, and the ceremony was performed by Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgay in the presence of witnesses.

Dulanbibi in that suit denied that she had ever been to Bombay or that she had been married to Abdul Kadar. She stated that when she attained the age of nineteen she had abandoned the Shafli sect and joined the Hanafi sect.

That suit was heard by Mr. Justice Davar, and was dismissed on the ground that the parties being residents of the mofussil, the High Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit. Abdul Kadar was therefore ordered to pay the costs of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, who were Dulanbibi's solicitors.

Abdul Kadar then sued the present defendants to recover Rs. 6,838 as damages, for their negligence in conducting his case against his wife. He also prayed that he was not liable to pay the balance of the costs in the previous suit, and for a perpetual injunction against Messrs. Rustom K. R. Cama and others from taking any steps to enforce their claim against him in respect of their costs.

His lordship granted a rule as prayed for.

SEQUEL TO AN EX PARTE DECREE.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, heard a rule nisi granted on the 15th inst., calling upon the plaintiffs Rupchand Ranjitdas, a firm, doing business as commission agents in Bombay, to show cause why the ex-parte decree made on December 16, 1913, in the suit filed by them, as a short cause against Haji Hussein Mahomed Haji Sodagar, a firm, carrying on business at Akola, for Rs. 2,355 on account, with interest, should not be set aside and the suit restored to the file.

The affidavit in support of the rule stated that the defendants learnt that the plaintiffs had filed the suit and obtained an ex-parte decree against them, on December 28 last. On the re-opening of the Courts, the defendants instituted enquiries and learnt that their information was correct, and their solicitors found that the decree was passed as the writs of summons were returned on December, 4 last, from Akola, where they had been despatched on November 20, for service on the defendants, with an endorsement "refused" made by the Postal authorities. They submitted that the addressee of one of the writs, viz, Yacub Hussin, one of the partners of the defendant's firm was out of Akola, being in Bombay from November 18 to December 5, while the other partner, Anwarkhan, had also left Akola on November 19, to appear in a suit filed by him in the Nagpur Court, from which place he returned on December 2. During their absence two registered packets, containing the writs, were twice presented at the shop, but the *gomashta* having no authority to receive registered packets and money orders asked the postman to bring the same on his master's return, which would be very shortly. The defendants further disputed the correctness of the accounts of the plaintiffs, and also disputed the rate of interest with which they had been charged.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Gamanlal H. Dalal, appeared to show cause for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaonker, appeared for the defendants in support of the rule.

After hearing arguments of counsel on the question whether service of summons was properly effected under section 27 of the General Clauses Act, his lordship reserved judgment, at the same time allowing the plaintiffs a fortnight's time to put in the affidavits of the postman and the postmaster of Akola.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN.

SUES IMPROVEMENT TRUST FOR DAMAGES.

A suit filed by Mr. Roberts, an employee of Messrs. Dunlop and Co., against the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, claiming Rs. 30,000 as damages came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Unwala, Pirosha and Papa, appeared for the plaintiff, while the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the Trust.

Before the proceedings opened, his lordship said that the claim was very much exaggerated, and he suggested that somebody should act as an arbitrator. His lordship suggested Mr. Inverarity.

Counsel for the plaintiff consulted his client and informed his lordship that he was willing to accept Rs. 10,000 as damages.

Mr. Strangman, having declined on behalf of his clients to agree to this sum, the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Jardine, in opening the case, stated that the plaintiff, who was a canvasser and traveller in the firm, was going to Poona on the Company's business on April 14, 1913, early in the morning. He started from his residence in Colaba, on a motor-cycle, which was given him by the Company. About 5-45 a.m., he came towards the Parel Terminus, where he saw a trench, which was absolutely open. He put on the brake, but was unable to stop the cycle. He fell into the trench, and received serious injuries. After the accident he got into a tramcar which was going towards Colaba. He reported the accident to his employers and then went to the Municipal Office, and made enquiries as to who were responsible for the trench. He first consulted Dr. Underwood and then another doctor, and they advised him to take rest. Later he went to Khandala for a change, and there he remained with his wife in a hotel for about two months. The cycle was very much damaged.

The defendants in their written statement denied some of the allegations, but admitted that they had dug a trench across Supari Bag Road close to the Parel Terminus. The length of the trench was 15ft., its width 4 ft., and its depth 6 ft. 6 ins. There was a wooden fence running along each side of the trench, except adjoining the tramway track. Lights were placed on the fence only at night, and lights were placed on each barrier.

Mr. Jardine then called the plaintiff as a witness. He stated that he was thirty-one years of age. At the time of the accident his salary was Rs. 300 a month, and in addition he received about Rs. 1,700 as commission. He joined the Company on January 15 last. Before he joined the Company he was a partner in a business in mill-stores, and prior to that he was a marine engineer for ten years. On the day of the accident, he started from his house at 5-30 a.m., and it was quite dark. There was a light on his cycle, but no light on the trench. The trench was absolutely open.

The Court then rose for the day.

DISPUTE OVER A DAIRY FARM.

A suit filed by Mogal Hassan Ramzan against Mogal Hassam Hosseni and Koopa Doola, a firm, for possession of 95 she-buffaloes, pots, pans etc., with Rs. 5,000 as damages, came up for hearing yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Padhan, with Mr. M. J. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Amin and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, while the first defendant appeared in person, and the second defendant was represented by the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram.

In 1909, it was alleged the plaintiff took with him the first defendant as a working partner and they both carried on business together in partnership as milk vendors in Bombay. The first defendant used to receive for his remuneration from the plaintiff every month a sum of Rs 100. The plaintiff and the first defendant, therefore, borrowed money from the second defendant, from time to time for partnership for the purchase of she-buffaloes and executed an agreement in Gujerati in favour of the second defendant mortgaging buffaloes belonging to the plaintiff. When the plaintiff intended to go to Persia on June 6, 1910, he, through his attorneys, asked them to furnish the accounts of their dealings, and they did so. After accounts had been furnished by the second defendant the plaintiff paid him the whole amount which was due, and obtained a receipt from him which was in possession of the first defendant, and also obtained an agreement which was executed in favour of the second defendant. The plaintiff then left Bombay for Persia in September 1910 leaving the charge of 95 she-buffaloes and the dairy farm, to the defendants with instructions to them to carry on business and to give account to him in Persia of their dealings which they had not done up to then.

During his absence, the second defendant fraudulently and dishonestly filed a suit against the plaintiff and the first defendant in 1910, being suit No. 1013 of 1910, to recover from both the parties Rs. 2,813 alleged to be due by them to the second defendant, and fraudulently obtained an ex parte decree for the claimed amount with possession of 95 buffaloes and things relating to the partnership business. When the plaintiff came to Bombay in November, 1912, he found him everything had disappeared, and when he asked for an explanation he could not get it, and both the defendants denied the allegations.

The second defendant stated that when that suit was filed he had no knowledge that the plaintiff had left for Persia. He denied that the decree was in respect of the transactions, for which full payments had been made, and denied that either of the defendants had taken possession of the she-buffaloes.

The case is proceeding.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Having received information the Excise Department raided a room in Kamatipura, fifth lane, occupied by Sayadali Initali, Ramhjo Housaine and Chand Husaine, and found 531 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 100. There were also found in the room a pair of scissors and square cut peices of paper used as wrappers for small packets of cocaine.

Three persons were yesterday placed before Rao Bahadhur Sitalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate.

They were all convicted. The first accused was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment, whilst the second and the third were sentenced to two months each.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.

Before Mr. G. P. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Bala Magha, a Hindu servant in the employ of Mr. Isufali Mahomedali, proprietor of the Imperial Cinematograph, was charged with the theft of Rs. 209 from his master.

On Wednesday night the complainant suddenly woke up, when he found that the accused had put out the light in the room where he was sleeping and removed Rs. 209 from the safe. He was arrested and found guilty, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY DESERTERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Private Herbert Allwood and Private Joseph Peck, of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, now stationed at Kamptee, were brought up on a charge of being deserters from their regiment.

His Worship ordered them to be handed over to the military authorities.

A DISHONEST HAWKER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazee charged a hawker named Popamyan Syedlal, with criminal breach of trust in respect of thirty-three carpets of the value of Rs. 46-14 belonging to a shopkeeper at Sheik Memon-street, named Hassanali Ibrahimji.

It appeared that the complainant gave the carpets to the accused on December 5 for sale, but did not see him again for a long time. About four days ago the complainant casually met the accused and had him arrested.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 70 or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case yesterday, in which one A. R. De Sa, a cabin-boy, charged Mr. McKosh, chief engineer of the s.s. "Firoze," with assault. Mr. Godinho and Mr. E. F. DeSouza, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Craig, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The charge was that the accused struck the complainant on the morning of the 11th instant for not waking him. The complainant said that he tried to wake him several times, but his attempts were ineffectual.

The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 7.

THEFT AT THE DOCKS.

In the case in which Sergeant Reynard charged Gangaram Ajodhya with the theft of two pieces of cloth from the Port Trust godowns and with wounding a Port Trust peon who attempted to arrest him, Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced the accused to five weeks' hard labour. The case had been adjourned for proof of a previous conviction.

NORTH SEA WIRELESS.

A REMARKABLE NEW DEVELOPMENT.

An agreement has just been signed between the Marconi Company and the enterprising owner or principal owner of a fairly large fleet of fishing vessels at Lowestoft. That agreement provides *inter alia* that the Marconi Company will forthwith install a wireless apparatus on board the principal vessel of the said fleet, to be worked by an efficient operator, at an annual charge of £200.

By means of this wireless installation the principal vessel will keep in touch with the other vessels of the same fleet, during the whole of each fishing expedition, off the East Coast. The importance of this new development in the application of wireless telegraphy on the high seas must at once become apparent. At present it frequently happens that fishing-vessels, having had a plentiful catch, all make for the same port, causing a temporary glut there, whilst other smacks, with only a moderate or even a poor catch, land their cargo in another port, where, in consequence, a dearth of fish may ensue. Wireless telegraphy will henceforth rectify this defective distribution of sea-fish. Fishing-vessels that have had a big catch will be ordered to land it at different ports, so that a better distribution may be obtained, whilst those with a poor catch will be told, by "wireless," to transfer it to other smacks.

It is impossible to foretell the future developments of this remarkable innovation on board the fishing-fleets round the various coasts of the United Kingdom. In course of time they will no doubt all be provided with "wireless," and this, obviously, must eventually lead to a general introduction among the fishing-fleets of foreign nations. This will mean a tremendous revolution all over the European fishing-grounds.

WIRELESS LIGHTING.

An audience by no means limited to boys and girls listened with rapt attention to Mr. Howgrave-Graham's "juvenile" lecture at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, the address being the first of a course on "Electrical Vibrations and Wireless Telegraphy."

The lecturer, assisted by Mr. B. Abel, made a series of interesting experiments with powerful electric currents vibrating about ten times as rapidly as a high-pitched whistle, and ranging from about 200,000 to 400,000 vibrations per second. The curious fact that such currents are comparatively harmless was proved by the lecturer passing the whole of the current lighting a 100-volt eight candle-power lamp through a group of children, who joined hands with the lecturer and were connected with apparatus giving several thousands of volts. In ordinary circumstances such a current would cause instant death.

Another attractive item was the lighting of a lamp without connecting wires through two or three feet of space, while some remarkable effects were obtained by placing certain objects in the neighbourhood of a coil designed to give a highly-concentrated vibratory magnetic field. In this field a ring of iron was made white-hot and fused and various other effects were caused without any visible agency.

The Madras Mail understands that Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S., has been appointed to succeed Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S., as Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

"MASS-EXPERIMENTS" IN VACCINATION.

SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S WORK ON THE RAND.

NATIVES AND PNEUMONIA.

The *Lancet* publishes a continuation and conclusion of Sir Almroth Wright's report to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association of the inquiry conducted under his charge into the treatment of the native labourers on the Rand for pneumonia.

Writing of a "mass-experiment" conducted at the receiving station at Johannesburg, where the gangs of native labourers, who are recruited for the general service of the mines, are housed for three to four weeks before they are drafted off to their respective mines, Sir Almroth Wright says:—"We confined our operations to the tropical natives. For it is especially these who are ravaged by pneumonia. In each case, two or three days after the arrival of a new gang, the natives were lined up. We then dismissing any who showed symptoms of illness, inoculated as they filed past us every alternate man, reserving in this way half of each gang to serve as controls. As the men came up to us the inoculated were made to pass on one side and the uninoculated on the other; and lists were made of the depot numbers of the two groups—each man's identification docket being at the same time ruled across with a diagonal line, which was red or blue according as he was inoculated or reserved as a control. After the lapse of eight to ten days the natives were again ranged up, and every man who had on the first occasion been inoculated was now reinoculated, while the controls were still kept as controls. The red or blue diagonal line on each man's docket was at the same time converted into a red or blue cross, and a corresponding entry was made upon the lists.

"Proceeding in this manner between the months of October, 1911, and April 1912, with each gang of tropical native labourers as it arrived, we inoculated a total of 5,963, and reserved 5,671 to serve as controls. The doses which were employed varied with each gang and sub-group—for we were engaged in following out from day to day the effect exerted on the blood by different doses and different schemes of administration. The average amount of vaccine given in the two successive inoculations taken conjointly was something like 300 million of pneumococci. It in no case exceeded 600 millions. The clinical diagnosis was in each case made by the medical officer, Dr. George A. Turner, or the assistant medical officer and by one of us. In the fatal cases the cause of death was controlled by post-mortem examination carried out by the medical officer."

Out of the group of 5,963 men inoculated 147 developed pneumonia, and 50, or 0·83 per cent, died. Of the 5,671 men not inoculated 198 developed pneumonia, and 87, or 1·53 per cent. died.

Another experiment was undertaken upon the tropical natives who arrived between the middle of August and the end of November, 1912. The chief objects that it had in view were:—(a) The determination of the optimum dose of pneumococcus vaccine for prophylactic uses; and (b) the decision of the question whether cultivations on glucose serum broth furnished a better vaccine than cultures on the ordinary serum broth. The inoculations were carried out exactly as before, with the difference that only every fifth native was taken as a control. The procedure adopted with regard to dosage was to take for the general inoculation in each case doses which had been previously ascertained to be perfectly safe, and then to reconnoitre by inoculating a small group with larger doses.

The general results are summarised as follows:—Employing a vaccine prepared by cultivating the pneumococcus on blood broth and a dose of 250 millions, we obtain, for a period of one month after inoculation, a reduction of the incidence from 7 per cent in the controls to 3.7 per cent in the inoculated; and a reduction of the death rate from 2·9 per cent in the controls to 1·5 per cent in the inoculated—that is to say, in each case a reduction equivalent to about 50 per cent. With a dose of 500 millions of the same vaccine we obtain, for the first three months after inoculation, a reduction of about 25 per cent. in the incidence and nearly 50 per cent. of the death-rate. With 1,250 millions of the same vaccine we obtain a much less favourable result—a reduction on a period of three months of 30 per cent. in the incidence and of only 20 per cent. in the death-rate. We may presume that the dose here employed was too large. Employing a vaccine prepared by cultivating a pneumococcus on glucose blood broth we obtain, for a period of two months, with a dose of 500 millions, a reduction of 50 per cent. in the incidence and of 40 per cent. in the death rate. With a dose of 1,000 millions we obtain, over a period of three months, a reduction of 30 per cent. in the incidence and of over 60 per cent. in the death-rate. With a dose of 2,500 millions we again obtain less satisfactory results; a reduction of just over 20 per cent. in the incidence and a reduction of 35 per cent. in the death-rate.

The *Lancet*, in a leading article, concludes by emphasising the fact that vaccines, being potent agents capable of doing harm when injudiciously employed, should be given only with a sense of responsibility in conditions in which their use is definitely indicated and confirmed by bacteriological evidence.

FUNERAL OF QUEEN SOPHIE.

The funeral of the Queen Dowager Sophie of Sweden took place at Stockholm on January 8. After the service in the chapel of the Royal Palace the coffin, escorted by a cavalry detachment, was borne between lines of soldiers to Riddarholms Church, the Swedish Pantheon, and there placed beside the sarcophagus of King Oscar II. The only foreign personages present at the ceremony were the King and Queen of Denmark, the Dowager Queen of Denmark, niece of the deceased Queen Sophie, Princesses Thyra and Dagmar and Prince Gustavus of Denmark, and Prince Max of Baden. Mr. Esme Howard, the British Minister, represented King George and Queen Mary, and laid on the coffin a beautiful wreath from Their Majesties. The Duchess of Albany was also represented and sent another beautiful wreath.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Conference regarding the proposed Higher Chiefs' College has been fixed provisionally for March 3 at Delhi.

Rai Lal Gopal Sen, lately a Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court, died in Calcutta on Monday.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, passed through Colombo on Saturday on his way to Australia.

In reviewing the annual report of the Education Department of the Punjab for 1912-13, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that continued and rapid development in almost every direction was the noticeable feature of the year's working.

Mr. Blakiston, of the Archaeological Survey, with a party of Indian artists, is proceeding to Rajgai, Orissa, some ten days' march from the railway, to copy the paintings in a cave temple there.

A Chittagong telegram states that Mr. Higgins, who was assaulted by dacoits recently, is likely to be about again in a fortnight. It seems the villagers beat him with bamboos, their object being the theft of Rs. 3,000 which were in the house.

Rear-Admiral W.H. Brownson, of the United States Navy, who, with Mrs. Brownson, is on a world's tour, is now in Ceylon. During the Spanish-American War Rear-Admiral Brownson commanded the warship "Yankee." He retired in 1907, but was kept on active duty by order of the President.

At the age of eighty-one James Henry Allen, an Indian Mutiny veteran, of Mitcham Road, Tooting, committed suicide in mail week by poisoning himself with laudanum. He served in the Army for twelve years, and had performed in Sir Henry Irving's companies both in England and the United States.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., will succeed His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, G.C.B., A.D.C., as Chairman of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association when the latter vacates the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in March next.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on the 17th March at Allahabad, between Bernard Gordon Prothero Thomas, Indian Police, son of the late William Prothero Thomas, Imperial Forest Service, and of Mrs. Prothero Thomas, Bexhill-on-Sea, and Katherine Augusta Spottiswoode (Trina), only child of Mr. A. H. Sparling, late Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras.

The District Administration Committee will leave Calcutta or Bankipore on Saturday. It will return to Calcutta on the 9th proximo. On February 10 it will divide into two parties, "B" party, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Levinge, Mr. Kiran Chandra De and Mr. Low going to Madura, and "A" party, consisting of Mr. Lovett, Mr. Beaston-Bell and Mr. E. N. Blandy to Vizianagram.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Lieut-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh having seen a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Shevkat Pasha's Martyrdom," recently received in India from Japan, and considers that it contains passages which have a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India: he therefore declares the said leaflet forfeited to His Majesty.

On Monday last acting Bombardier Burgess, R.F.A., whilst on manoeuvres was drawing water from a well for washing purposes, at Waribee when he accidentally slipped and fell into the well, his head striking the jagged well opposite with great force. He was immediately rendered unconscious and sank to the bottom. His body was recovered after a lapse of eight hours and was removed to Kirkee, where the interment took place.

A fatal accident took place at the Cinema de Paris Bioscope, Rangoon, on the 19th instant during the performance of the Egawa Troupe of Japanese acrobats. When the men of the troupe were doing the three men pyramid, two standing on the other's shoulders the top man being Sora Jiji, whose act was to turn a back somersault from the second man's shoulders as they broke, he made his move too late and failed to land properly, striking on his head and breaking his neck. Death was instantaneous.

There have been rejoicings among the Chinese at Kalimpong, a correspondent writes to a contemporary, over the arrival of a letter from Pekin through Mr. Lumin Jow, of the Chinese Amban Agency, Calcutta. "Mr. Shindey, late Chinese Magistrate at Shigatse, Tibet, who is now the only Chinese officer here, received the letter and has made known its contents to his compatriots. It has come in response to two petitions the Chinese stranded here sent to their Government, asking for repatriation. The letter promises assistance to return to China to all who immediately avail themselves of the offer. Failing an immediate acceptance, no further help will be given. A large majority are likely to accept the offer."

POOR LAW CHILDREN'S PENCE.

If the innovation inaugurated by the Wokingham Guardians of giving 3d. a week pocket money to Poor Law children is generally adopted, education under the Poor Law will be interesting. The decision was reached by the Wokingham Board with the idea that pocket money would encourage habits of thrift, and give a knowledge of the value of money which pauper children usually lack. In the London County Council schools the value of money is taught to children early in their school lives, and for this purpose a cardboard token, representative of British coinage, is circulated in the infants' classes. It is, however, usually found that the children, young as they are, seldom need much advice in this connection. In London there are 15,000 pauper children, costing on an average 15s. per week each, and guardians ought to be able to cut the cost down so that the amount saved could be given in cash to the children. The matter, however, is one for Mr. John Burns to decide.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

The services of Lieutenant G. P. Murphy are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Inda in the Army Department

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

The resignation of Mr. A. W. Lester of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to which he was appointed by Government Notification No. 8279, dated the 22nd November 1913. has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is granted with effect from the 7th February, 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Mr. Bhagubhai Motiram Butti, Acting Joint Subordinate Judge, Talegaon and Sasvad, to be Acting Subordinate Judge, Sangameshvar.

Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Acting Subordinate Judge, Sangameshvar, to be Acting Joint Subordinate Judge, Talegaon and Sasvad.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for the Town and Island of Bombay, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 13th April, 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. A. F. Gonsalves, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle, was granted privilege leave of absence for twenty days with effect from 3rd January 1914, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest officer, Working Plans, Central Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. Gonsalves.

Rao Bahadur Bulakhi Bapuji Trivedi to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr. Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlements of the Ratnagiri and Sangameshwar Talukas of the Ratnagiri District, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of his return to duty up to 31st December, 1914, both days inclusive.

Captain A. D. McPhail, Master Mariner, to act as Examiner in Stowage and Log during the absence of Captain F. E. Hardcastle.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of section 3 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908). the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. James Walter Palmer to pilot vessels in the port of Bombay.

The Rev. W.G. Robertson, Principal Gujarat College, is granted leave on half pay from 1st to 15th April and from 10th June to 30th September, 1914, inclusive, in combination with the summer and winter vacations of 1914.

Mr. R. W. Cable has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Professer of Architecture and Design at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Mr. Henry Verner Hampton has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Professor of Logic and English at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. G. S. Hardly, I. C. S., at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry with effect from the 1st February, 1914.

Captain H. A. Lafond. I.S.M.D., is appointed to officiate as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay until further orders, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., proceeded on combined leave to Europe on the forenoon of 4th January, 1914

Mr. A. F. Ford to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act vice Mr. R. E. C. Bolton, R. I. M., Chief Engineer, R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie"

Dr. J B. Mama, D.P.H., to be temporary Analyst to the Sanitary Board on Rs. 500 per mensem from the 2nd September, 1913.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, in Government Notifications Nos. E.-4263 and E.-10358, dated the 18th April and the 13th October, 1913, respectively, is further extended by three months.

Mr. A. S. Manger, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Indus Right Bank Division to the Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Harumal Ramchand Jhangiani and Mr. Shripat Vishnu Mhaskar, L. C. E., Honorary Assistant Engineers and Sub-Engineers, 1st Grade, are permitted to retire from the service with effect from April 8 and April 1 next respectively, but they are re-employed as temporary Engineers with effect from the same dates, the former on Rs. 450, and the latter on Rs. 500 per mensem while he is employed in Bombay, subject to the usual conditions of temporary service, their pensions being held in abeyance during the period of their re employment.

The Licensing Committee of the Middlesex County Council reaffirmed their policy of inserting in all licences for cinematograph theatres a clause prohibiting Sunday opening

---

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

GERMAN TORY REVOLT.

DR. BETHMANN -HOLLWEG'S NEW CONFLICT.

AN ECHO OF ZABERN.

After having ended his conflict with the Left parties fairly successfully Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has got into a conflict with the Right, which, despite its weakness in numbers, is a formidable enemy, the Berlin correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* wrote on January 5. The Right is the Conservative Party, with its anti-Semite appendage; and it is backed by Pan-Germans, militarists, and all persons with ideas as to the necessity of what is considered unflinching rule. The present conflict, which has undoubtedly shaken the Chancellor's position, is the second fruit of Zabern. The complaint is that the Chancellor has made a surrender to anti-militarism, anti-nationals, democrats, and Francophile Alsatians; and that through fear of the Left he has forsworn the Prussian bureaucratic-military principles, which are the "rocher de bronze" of the Empire.

This discovery was made when it became known that the famous Lieutenant von Forstner was to be put on trial. At first the Right was satisfied with the Chancellor's conduct. It had been on bad terms with him before Zabern; but when he backed up the uncompromising defence of the Zabern officers, made in the Reichstag by the War Minister, the breach seemed to be healed. Later the Chancellor explained away his first Militarist speech on the Zabern question. This placated the Left, but it angered the Right. The putting of Forstner on trial increased the anger. The Right, however, expected that Forstner would be acquitted, or that at most he would get the traditional "three days chamber arrest," which probably does an officer's career more good than harm. Forstner's sentence of forty-three days' imprisonment intensified the anger.

APPARENTLY ORGANISED CAMPAIGN.

Ever since the sentence there has been an apparently organised campaign against Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg for allowing the court-martial to proceed; and against the court-martial itself on the ground that it misapplied the law; and that, under certain statutes, the application of which is disputed, it could have acquitted Forstner, and saved the "rocher de bronze" from disintegration and the Army from shame. Berlin's Police President, Herr von Jagow, known as a bold, energetic man, with sound old-Prussian notions about authority, has chosen to lead this campaign. This intervention in a matter not concerning the police department scandalised the Left. The Conservative Press is making a hero of Herr von Jagow. Writers see in him the saviour of the State against the new democratic Reichstag, and against the weak Chancellor who dares not resist the Reichstag.

The notable feature about this Conservative campaign against the Chancellor is that it has a revolutionary character. This is apparently a sign of the times. In several Continental countries, as in England, extreme Conservatives have no way of preventing progressive measures except by revolutionary or semi-revolutionary threats. These revolutionary threats are disguised in the garb of intense loyalty to the Sovereign and to the "real" Constitution. In Germany, there is permanently a Conservative revolutionary campaign against the democratic Reichstag and against universal suffrage. These institutions cannot be changed against the Reichstag's consent except by *coup d'etat*. *A coup d'etat* is what the Conservative revolutionaries want. The same Conservative revolutionism flourishes in Russia in the shape of "Black Hundreds," with their demands for the abolition of the Duma, and for restoration of the autocracy.

THE REVOLUTIONARIES' THREAT.

The threat of the Revolutionaries both here and in Russia is that if their advice is not taken the patience of the "loyal" classes will be strained to breaking. If the Sovereign does not do what they want the loyal citizens will be so disgusted that the Sovereign's position will not be safe, and the Army, the Sovereign's only bulwark, will strike. This in Russia leads the Black Hundred to attack even very reactionary Ministers on the ground that they are not reactionary enough. In Germany during the past fortnight this is the Conservative note, particularly with regard to the Army. Newspapers preach that the conviction of Forstner is a blow to the Army; that the conviction will make it impossible in future for any officer to fulfil his duty, because officers with the threat of gaol hanging over them cannot show the decision of character which they need alike in war and in civil disorder; that officers feel that the Army has been discouraged. All owing to the Chancellor's weakness. From this it is only a stage to an army strike. And that, in fact, is threatened. Conservative papers are printing veiled but quite understandable threats about disgusted officers who want to resign, and about famous military families which have decided in future to choose non-military careers for their sons. From reading these articles one might conclude that the Army is on the point of dissolution. In reality there is no evidence of ferment in the Army, and no reason to think that the mass of law-abiding and well-mannered officers demand encouragement to do as did their Zabern colleagues. The newspaper agitation about an Army strike is part of the revolutionary tactics, which are intended to throw the Chancellor and re-establish what are called "healthy Prussian ideals." Judging by precedents, notably by the Conservative overthrowals of Prince Bulow and Count Caprivi, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg will find it hard to resist this Conservative attack. But even if he succeeds, the agitation has interest as illustrating the identity in all countries of the Conservation Revolution.

During the erection of a new porch at the church of St. Nicholas, Great Bookham, Surrey, the builders have discovered an old Norman window with painted splays. It was evidently in the external wall of the first Norman church erected at Bookham about the time of the Norman Conquest. The painting is either Saxon or very early Norman.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

INCREASE IN DEPTH.

The London office of the Suez Canal Company announced on the 5th January that the maximum draught of water authorised in the Canal has been increased by 1ft. thus making it 29ft. Notification of the impending authorisation was made some months ago.

The last occasion on which an increased draught in the Canal was authorised was six years ago, on the 1st January, 1908, when the depth was increased to 28ft. The authorised depths since the Canal was opened are shown in metres and feet in the following table:—

Date.	Depth in metres and centimetres.	Depth in feet and inches.
1870 ...	7m. 50cm	24ft. 4in.
1890 (April 15)	7m. 80cm	25ft. 4in.
1902 (Jan. 1)	8m.	26ft. 4in.
1906 (Jan. 1)	8m. 23cm	27ft.
1908 (Jan. 1)	8m. 53cm	28ft.
1914 (Jan. 1)	8m 84cm	29ft.

Originally the depth was first calculated by the French management of the Egyptian company in metres and centimetres, but since 1906, owing to the preponderance of British shipping as users of the canal, the depth has been first calculated in feet.

In order that the authorised draught should be 29ft. the actual depth throughout the Canal would probably need to be 31ft., leaving a considerable margin of safety. The present deepening, says the *Times*, is obviously due to the increasing size and draught of vessels using the Canal, yet the demand for greater depth is on account of comparatively few ships. Out of about 5,000 ships which passed through the Canal in the first nine months of 1913, the latest period for which figures are available, only 29 drew the maximum draught of 28ft. allowed. In 1912 there were 32 vessels drawing maximum depth; in 1911 there were 39, and in 1910 there were only 17. To some extent the draught desired is regulated by the depth allowed at the ports beyond the Canal. In some of the Indian ports the draught is strictly limited. At Calcutta, for instance, the depth is 29ft., Melbourne Harbour has a depth of 30ft., and Sydney has no restriction. At present the largest regular user of the Canal is the Orient Company's Orama, of nearly 13,000 tons, with a moulded depth of 39ft., though occasionally the Hamburg-American liner George Washington passes through the Canal in the course of pleasure cruises. This vessel is of over 25,500 tons with a moulded depth of 5ft.

It may be expected that the Canal authorities will not remain content with the present depth, but that probably within the next two years the depth will be increased throughout to 30ft. Dredgers are perpetually at work, but a considerable difficulty is usually caused each January and February by storms in the Mediterranean, which drive vast deposits of sand into the Port Said entrance.

300-YEAR-OLD CONTROVERSY.

CURIOUS QUESTION RAISED AT A CONSISTORY COURT.

A question which has been in dispute since the beginning of the seventeenth century was raised once more at Carlisle Consistory Court. Chancellor Prescott was asked to adjudicate on an application by the vicar and churchwardens of Orton, Westmorland, for a faculty to erect in the chancel or sanctuary a tablet in memory of the Rev. Thomas Harvey Blackett, who was vicar of Orton, from 1903 to 1911. The application was supported by Mr. Michael Scott, one of the churchwardens, who said that the money for the tablet had been subscribed by the parishioners. The Chancellor asked whether the consent of the rector had been obtained. There had been a controversy as to the patronage of the church for 300 years. Who was the rector? Mr. Scott said that the vicar claimed to be the rector, but in Orton they paid no tithes.

The Chancellor said that he knew the story of the controversy. It began at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and no judicial decision had been given upon it to this day. In this case he was asked to allow a tablet to be erected in the sanctuary, but he could not do that. He would adjourn the case in order that the vicar and church-wardens might select another site for the tablet. When they had done this they could communicate with the registrar, who would lay it before him, and then he would say whether he approved or otherwise of the new position. Otherwise the faculty would be granted subject to alterations in inscription and design.

"HOW THE WORLD IS DECEIVED."

GERMAN THEATRICAL HOAX.

"How the World is Deceived" was the title of the play announced on two hundred posters posted on every available blank space in the village of Dahldorf, near Halle, a few weeks ago. The performance was to be given, as is often the custom in Germany, in the large hall in the village inn. Towards mid-day the actors to the number of five appeared at the inn, and after discovering that tickets were selling well ordered a five-course luncheon. The afternoon was spent in rehearsing and arranging the properties, and some time before the curtain was to be raised the hall was well filled.

The public waited patiently, and even allowed the promised hour to be passed by fully fifteen minutes before they showed any discontent. Various noises coming from behind the scenes seemed to promise an early beginning, and when later the limelight was turned on and mysterious shadows were seen on the curtains this promise seemed still nearer to fulfilment. But the shadows lasted too long, and at last the public grew impatient. Some went to peep behind the scenes and others to the door to see the manager of the company. Both were very quickly undeceived. The five "actors" had given a too realistic version of "How the World is Deceived" without even raising the curtain, and were already miles away with every penny of the takings in their pockets.

NICHOLAS II. OF RUSSIA

A EULOGY OF THE "PERFECT RULER."

WRITER WHO STANDS IN AWE OF HIS SUBJECT.

The Russian Emperor's every word, deed, and thought is occupied with his great mission, for which the duties of the ordinary individual afford no parallel; and once we have realised the strength of mind and of will, the great faith in the Divine Providence, and the self-denial that alone enable the ruler to carry his heavy burden through life, we are moved instinctively to cross ourselves and say, "God save the Tsar!"

As the spirit which animated the writing of this passage dominates the whole of Major-General A. Elchaninov's study of Tsar Nicholas II. (Hugh Rees, Ltd.), it cannot be said that the work carries us very far in a revelation of the Tsar's character, says the *Daily News and Leader*.

His Majesty is pictured as a man of great amiability, strong in the domestic virtues; but there is no convincing evidence in this excellently produced book of the application of his supposedly iron will to the destruction of national evils.

"I like to hear the truth," says the Tsar constantly, and the author considers it worth while to italicise the phrase. One wonders, after reading these 150 pages of unqualified admiration and respectful phrase, whether his Majesty's wish is ever entirely gratified.

WEPT AND TREMBLED.

"Men and women," we are told, "wept for joy" when the Tsar visited Smolensk for the first time. "Equally touching was the Tsar's visit to Chernigov on Sept. 18. 1911, where the simple folk were deeply affected by his affability. The villagers answered their Tsar with tears in their eyes, while their voices trembled with emotion. Their gaze, expressive of boundless affection and love, never wandered from his face."

It is well, no doubt, that we should have this view of free and loyal Russia.

The Tsar is a great walker. When there are no reports from Ministers or others to be received he goes off at ten o'clock for a seven or fifteen miles walk ending up with a bathe in the sea, and returning home in the motor which is sent to his bathing place. He doesn't go alone, of course, and his suite have to pretend they like it.

"Many of his aides-de-camp," we are told, "go into special training for these walks."

Breakfast is over by nine o'clock, and the devoted biographer makes it clear that the Tsar's day is a very full and busy one. He writes an unusually good and firm hand, and has, like all the Romanovs, an exceptional memory and a clear head. He expresses himself simply and concisely on paper, has little need to refer to any document for information, writes quickly and without erasures, and uses plain Russian language, avoiding long sentences and disliking foreign words.

In his personal relations, even with those nearest to him and most trusted, the Tsar's messages usually take the form of notes generally written in ink, but occasionally in pencil. These notes are always courteous, brief, absolutely clear, practical and to the point. He avoids the use of the telephone, and there is no instrument in the room where he works."

The Tsar's kindness, we learn, extends even to troublesome applicants, "for he refrains from hurting them by an irrevocable direct refusal, and usually refers them to the Minister or head of department concerned." In this his Majesty resembles many other amiably disposed people who have not the moral courage which he is said to posses.

BLACK BREAD AND MILK.

Major-General Elchaninov dwells upon the Tsar's interest in the Russian peasantry.

He "frequently enters peasants' huts to see how they live and to partake of their milk and black bread. He is particularly attentive as audiences to peasant members of the Duma." He tastes his soldiers' rations every morning, and he has dressed as a private soldier in order to experience for himself the weight which a Russian soldier carries.

When it proved that his son was to recover from his illness the Tsar's joy "was so great that he pardoned Private Bakhurin, of the 2nd Sofiski Regiment, who had been guilty" (says the wonder-stricken biographer) "of the great offence of stepping out of the ranks with his rifle in his hands at an Imperial review to present a petition to the Tsar." There is no record here that his Majesty took steps to ascertain the nature of the petition.

ECLOGY OF THE PERFECT RULER.

In short, Major-General Elchaninov has done his best to portray for us the perfect ruler. What he has achieved is an interesting eulogy of a being of whom he obviously stands in awe. He gives us no glimpse of those unique powers of mind which he believes to exist in the Tsar, and evades the question of how far his autocratic Majesty is prevented from exercising his natural good-heartedness in national affairs.

"I am firmly persuaded," the Tsar has said, "of the necessity of the complete reform of our law statutes, to the end that real justice should at last reign in Russia."

And the spirit of Russia, the biographer says, is incarnate in her Tsar.

TSAR'S TOUR TRAGEDY.

Telegrams from wayside stations to St. Petersburg on January 2 tell a series of miserable tragedies along the Moscow Railway after the passage of the Tsar's train, which arrived the previous evening at Tsarkoe Selo.

For two days and nights before the arrival of the Tsar's train soldiers had been posted at a distance of a few yards from one another, along the entire road, 400 miles long, between Moscow and St. Petersburg. Throughout this time a furious snowstorm from Europe, racing eastward to Siberia, was raging, in consequence of which the men were numbed and dazed by the cold. After the Imperial train had passed they staggered towards the rendezvous, some using the open track, where the lines were obliterated under the snow, and the noise of the storm prevented them hearing the train.

The first message this morning announces that the bodies of two soldiers of the Guards have been found on the line, killed by the ordinary train, 45 miles out from St. Petersburg. Other messages report two separate cases of soldiers killed by the trains nearer to Moscow. The roll-call of soldiers who were employed as sentries is still incomplete.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

JUDGESHIP FOR MR. TAFT.

It is reported that President Wilson will appoint Mr. Taft, the ex-President, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, when that post becomes vacant by the retirement of Chief Justice Edward D. White. Mr. Taft declines to make any statement regarding the report.

PASSING OF A TITLE.

Death from heart failure was the verdict returned at an inquest at Blessington on Lady Geraldine Evelyn Leeson, Countess of Milltown. The evidence showed that she died, after a few hour's illness, in her bedroom. She was seventy-three years of age, the last bearer of the Milltown title, and a daughter of the fifth Earl of Harrington. The estate now passes to Mr. Edward Russborough, of Thirsk, Yorks. The husband of the late Countess was the sixth Earl Milltown, who died in 1890.

CIGARETTES TO COST MORE.

From the 1st of the present month the better-known brands of Turkish cigarettes have been increased in price, several factors contributing to this advance. "One outstanding reason," it was explained to a Press representative, may be traced to the smallness of the crops of Turkish tobacco. A great portion was destroyed during the recent war, in addition to which the long-drawnout hostilities made it impossible togather the crops that were ready for reaping. The seeds already sown will be of no use until September, 1915, and in the meantime supplies are very limited indeed, whilst the demand has increased noticeably.

SUFFRAGISTS' DEMAND FOR 1914.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has issued a statement declaring that if 1913 was the most strenuous which suffragists have had to face, 1914 promises no abatement of their energies whatsoever. Increased work in the constituencies, the collection of larger funds, further educational campaigns to demonstrate the forces existing behind the demand for the vote are the tasks to be undertaken. Early in February the union will hold its annual council to decide its political program. This will be followed by a demonstration in the Albert Hall on Feb. 14 to voice the united and constitutional demand from all classes throughout the country for a Government measure.

DEEPER HARBOURS.

The effect on the world's harbours of the present deepenin of the Suez Canal and the capacity of the Panama Canal is discussed by Lord Pirrie in a memorandum submitted to the Dominions Royal Commission. He states that these canals by providing for the passage of larger vessels than at present engaged on the routes involved will encourage shipowners to build up vessels to the maximum dimensions. This will increase the demand on the part of shipping for an increased available depth in the principal harbours of the world. There is no doubt, he states, that the minimum working depth now desirable for a first-class harbour is at least 40 feet, and, in view of the time which it takes to get harbour authorities in motion and to obtain results from them, Lord Pirrie thinks the minimum depth which harbour engineers, or any report on harbour facilities, should now recommend is at least 45 feet. Sir John Harvard Biles is of opinion that the increased draught available in the Panama Canal will make it possible to run more economic steamers of greater length to China, in spite of the greater distance.

JAPANESE FACTORY GIRLS.

In Japan legislation for the protection of the workers has not kept pace with industrial expansion. In factories employing girls the conditions are said to be such as to call for drastic remedy. Keen competition compels the employer to economise rigidly, and the burden of taxation, together with the size of families, has forced the working classes to except conditions which they would not otherwise tolerate. The terms of employment in the factories are reported to have become steadily worse. At a recent meeting of the National Medical Association, it was stated that there were 500,000 factory girls in Japan, and that of these 300,000 were under the age of 20. Some 400,000 of these girls are employed in spinning and weaving. Seventy per cent. of them live in dormitories, established partially with a view to their detention, as large numbers run away after a few months. Girls engaged in spinning work on an average thirteen to fourteen hours per day, and those in weaving factories fourteen to sixteen hours. Naturally their health suffers through want of rest and working in insanitary workshops. It has been stated that a factory employing 1,000 girls has to engage 800 new hands every year in order to maintain the staff at full strength.

UNPOPULAR EUGENICS.

Dr. Horace Brown, of Milwaukee, has made public the reasons that have inspired his colleagues to strike against the recent eugenics law and to refuse to give health certificates to those about to marry. He explains that it is not the smallness of the fee that has caused the "strike," for, if this was the case, nothing would be easier than for all the doctors to make out a lot of certificates in blank and have them passed out to any applicant who was ready to pay the fee. Dr Brown says:—"The true reason why the medical men refuse to make out these certificates is that the examination, according to the demand of the Act, would involve at least four Wasserman tests, extending over a period of four months. Each test, if properly done, would cost from ten to fifteen dollars. After these, a Noguchi test would be necessary. Besides this all spinal reflexes would have to be tested, all bones of the body examined, as well as the joints. The liver, eyes, and throat must undergo a severe and careful examination; and if all this were done it would require at least six months in which to do it. It is for this reason that the medical profession, knowing its responsibility to the public, looks upon the Bill as it now reads as being the most absolute nonsense." In other part of the United States violent attacks are being made on the present eugenic campaign.

TROPICAL

the ultra-lightweight

"Viyella"

(Regd. Trade Mark).

is a charming fabric for present wear. Although an unusually fine weave for this type of washing material, it embodies all the well-known desirable features of "Viyella"—softness, unshrinkability, pleasing appearance, durability, and wide choice of colour and design. All high-class drapers and stores stock it. If any difficulty, the manufacturers will send patterns and address of nearest or otherwise suitable retailer.

"VIYELLA,"
54a Viyella House, Newgate St.,
LONDON, E.C.,

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

THE WELSH CHURCH.

DISESTABLISHMENT—AND AFTER.

A RADICAL M. P.'s VIEW.

By the end of next June, Wales, after sixty years of fighting and sacrifice, will have attained religious equality, writes Mr. Llewelyn Williams K. C., M. P. in the *Daily News and Leader*. Some people talk as if Welshmen, who in some ways are exceedingly conservative, will become Tories in politics. I have even heard some good Liberals say so. But these prophets forget the political training which two generations of Welshmen have undergone. It is true that Welshmen are susceptible to the influence of the past and that they cling to their ancient customs and "the old fair treasure of their native speech." William Watson truly described them as

> An ancient folk, speaking an ancient speech,
> And cherishing in their bosoms all their past.

But the Welsh Tories are iconoclasts and revolutionaries. They scorn the things which Welshmen love. They have no national pride, and few of them are willing to described themselves as Welshmen. I doubt if half-a dozen Tory candidates at the last election could address a meeting in Welsh. The landlords are the Tory garrison in Wales, and they are alien in speech, in habits, in religion, and in traditions. The passing of Disestablishment will cause some changes in Welsh politics—changes which may turn out to be wholly unexpected—but it is safe to predict that it will not transform Welshmen into Tories.

WELSH POLITICAL ENERGY.

Looking back over Welsh politics for the last twenty-five years, one is amazed at the abounding energy which has been displayed. Naturally Disestablishment has been in the forefront, but Welsh Radicals have by no means confined their propaganda to that one question. Indeed, after the introduction of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill in 1895, Wales has taken Disestablishment for granted. We knew that the Liberal Party would never forsake a cause which it had made its own. Welsh Radicals have been and are in the vanguard of the Liberal army. Twenty years ago the Welsh Land Commission reported in favour of a drastic measure of Land Reform, and Mr. Lloyd George's "campaign" was hardly needed as far as Wales was concerned. For over a generation we have been advocates of "Home Rule all Round." We are far in advance of England in matters relating to licensing and education. When the Church question is put on one side, we shall be able to concentrate on these matters and on questions of social reform.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

If the Tories dreamed that they had a chance of capturing Wales, their attitude on the Welsh Church Bill has destroyed any chance they might have had of realising their dream. Wales sends thirty-one representatives to Parliament to demand this act of justice, and only three against it. The three Tories have an aggregate majority of less than 400; the thirty-one Disestablishers have a majority of close on 100,000. The Tories, however, through their packed Second Chamber, delay justice for two years. Mr. Bonar Law goes down to Carnarvon, and says that the wishes of Wales in a matter which peculiarly affects the people of Wales alone must be subordinated to the wishes of people who live outside. The great landlords of Wales express their approval of this attitude. Welshmen have been driven to ask themselves some searching questions. If Disendowment is robbery and sacrilege, by what title do landlords hold the lands and endowments which once belonged to Margam Abbey, or Ewenny Priory, to Tintern, or Valle Crucis, or Strata Florida? By what chicanery have the peasants of Wales been deprived of all vested interest in the land of their birth, in the land which their ancestors have held for ten-score years?

A REAL DEMOCRACY.

There exists in Wales a pure democracy. Circumstances have moulded the national character in a democratic direction. The gentry, who once were the natural leaders of the Welsh people became Anglicised. The clergy, who have played the part of Englishmen in the national drama of England, aped the manners and acquired the prejudices of the gentry in Wales and became the foes and scorners of Welsh culture and Welsh traditions. There sprang from among the common people leaders who transformed and transfigured the national life. They were men of little learning and even less knowledge of the great world; but they erected a National System of Free Churches, which in organisation and administration are the purest democratic communities in the world; they saved and enriched the Welsh language; they purged and strengthened the Welsh character; and out of the most ignorant and degraded peasantry in Europe they created a nation whose democratic culture cannot be surpassed in the whole wide world. There are no class distinctions among those who speak Welsh; they are all "Cymry," a band of brothers. It is this absence of snobbery which seems to be the most incomprehensible thing about Mr. Lloyd George to Englishmen. In this as in much else the Chancellor is typical of his countrymen. Some Welshmen, who have great possessions, may turn Tory after Disestablishment; but the great bulk of the Welsh people will become more Radical than ever.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS. But what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.

SECRET HISTORY OF RITUAL TRIAL.

A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE IN RUSSIA.

DASTARDLY PLOT BEATEN.

H. Sacher writes in the *Daily News and Leader*:—

When the Kieff jury acquitted Beiliss, the Russian Press and the Press of the world cried. "Once more the Russian peasant has saved the good name of Russia from eternal disgrace." This is the story of how the jury came to acquit Beiliss. It was told to me by one who sat in court throughout the trial, and after the trial heard it from the lips of ones of the jurymen. It is the story of the struggle that went on in the minds of those twelve men throughout the forty weary but fateful days of the trial, of a momentous struggle decided by an accident. It is a story which shows how trifles may make history—when the trifles are handled by determined men. It is a true story, which could not be true outside Russia; it is a story which has not been set out in print before.

BLACK HUNDRED JURORS.

When the trial opened eight of the jurymen entered the box with copies of "The Two-Headed Eagle," the organ of the Black Hundreds, in their hands. It represented their determination to convict, which a ninth colleague shared. The Government in selecting the jury had omitted no precaution to secure a conviction. Seven were pesants, each of them the leader of the Black Hundred organisation in his village; and they had the further reasons for conviction which tell with peasants. For some it was enough that the Government desired a conviction; for others a conviction was an act of courtesy due to officials who were showing such polite consideration to the jury. The eighth juryman was a notorious leader in the pogroms of 1905. Of the remaining four, one was a Social Democrat. He owed his place to an accident. He was a petty official and among the petty officials from whom he was chosen was another man of the same name, a member of the Black Hundreds whose vote against Beiliss could be counted on. By a confusion of persons the Socialist X. was picked instead of the Black Hundred X.

When the reading of the indictment began nine were for conviction, and three for acquittal. The reading of the indictment detached one from the nine. It left no doubt in the mind of one of the seven peasants of Beiliss' innocence. There were now four against eight, four men determined to save Russia from the shame of a conviction. The evidence of the witnesses, the skill of the experts, the craft of the counsel left the eight jurymen unmoved; but by day and by night, every moment that the jury were out of court, the four wrestled, argued, appealed. They wrestled with the eight over meals, they wrestled when the eight desired to sleep. For twelve days the struggle lasted without a trace of effect, and so tense became the conflict that the eight asked to be allowed to eat and to sleep apart from the four. On the twelfth day the four discovered the first hint of success. One of the peasants ate very little, and instead of sleeping passed the night in praying to God for guidance. He owned some houses in the country to which Jews came in the summer, and he had insisted that though the Jews who came to him did not shed the blood of Christian boys, other Jews assuredly did. The trial, however, shook this naive faith. Still the wavering lasted six days, and it was not until the eighteenth day of the trial that he swung over definitely. The "identification" by Vera Cheberyak of the writer Sablonovsky with the lawyer whom she alleged had attempted to bribe her—the one touch of humour in a prolonged tragedy—convinced this peasant that the case against Beiliss was a tissue of lies and absurdities.

For acquittal there were now five, for conviction seven. To save Beiliss at least six must vote for acquittal. Another juryman must be won over and the five consulted long and hard how one at least of the seven could be detached. Argument and persuasion were idle, but chance and the excessive zeal of the Government for a conviction effected what they failed to do. The pogrom leader on the jury received a letter from his wife. He was a shopkeeper, and his wife wrote that under the stress of Jewish competition, his business was dying in his absence, and that unless the trial ended quickly he would be utterly ruined. Such a letter should never have been delivered to a juryman, it was the reference to Jewish competition which induced the officials to allow it to pass. Instead of securing, as was intended, the conviction of Beiliss, it secured his acquittal. The pogrom leader, through the Judge, urged the experts and other witnesses to be brief. He begged his colleagues on the jury to help him cut things short. This anxiety to be away and return to his shop delivered him into the hands of the five.

A THREAT OF DELAY.

The Russian law provides in addition to the twelve ordinary jurymen two reserves. If enough jurymen fall ill to reduce the strength of the jury and the reserves below twelve, then the proceedings are suspended. The sick men are given thirty days in which to recover, and during this period all the other jurymen are kept segregated. If after thirty days there are still not twelve men available the trial has to begin all over again. The five for acquittal took the pogrom leader apart, and they told him that if he did not swear on the cross that he would vote for the acquittal of Beiliss, and that he would keep his promise secret from his six companions, three of the five would fall ill and remain ill for the full thirty days. To show that they meant business three at once began to manifest the symptoms of a serious malady, and called in a doctor. For two days the pogrom leader held out. In the end he yielded and swore on the cross that he would vote for Beiliss. They were then six to six, and the acquittal of Beiliss was now certain.

SURPRISE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

But that was not known to the outside world. The Government, the prosecution, and the Black Hundreds were certain of a conviction; the defence, knowing how the jury had been packed and the trial had been conducted, expected the same result. Every preparation was made for turning the conviction into an impressive demonstration of the victory of reaction. Special services were arranged in the churches for five o'clock, the hour which the President of the Court had timed the case to finish. Crowds thronged the square before the court-house, and incitements to a pogrom had been spread broadcast. Early in the afternoon the Black Hundred men in court left to put on festive costume. At 4-30 the jury left the box. Five o'clock came and they had not returned. That was the first flaw in the official program. It was six o'clock before the jury filed in and pronounced their verdict. But for the accident of dividing the question put to the jury into two parts, not only would Beiliss have been acquitted—the whole ritual murder legend would have been condemned. The pogrom leader had only sworn to acquit Beiliss; and so it came about that, while six voted for and six against the innocence of Beiliss, only five voted that the murder did not take place on the Zaitseff estate against seven who voted that it did.

It was hardly the peasants who saved Russia from the shame of convicting Beiliss. Yet in a sense it was something Russian that did. A jury of "intellectuals" could have been got together absolutely certain to convict, proof against any troubling of the conscience, ready both to swear and to break the oath. To that the uneducated Russian, even the Black Hundred man, was not equal to. Throughout the Government blundered by excess.

TROPICAL DEBILITY.

HOW TO OVERCOME THE WEAKNESS IT CAUSES.

Sir Thomas Stevenson and Sir Shirley Murphy, in their treatise on "Hygiene and Public Health," write with regard to the effect of the Indian climate: "The digestive powers are lessened, the nervous system is depressed, the functions of restoration and blood-making and the power of forming new and healthy tissues are all decreased."

Under these circumstances, it is hardly wonderful that people resort to "pegs" to buck them up. They are wiser, however, who pin their faith to Sanatogen, which gives the most refreshing and lasting feeling of well-being. It restores the physical strength and revitalises the nervous system, and, as a distinguished physician has written, "gives to brain and nerves their essential food in precisely the form in which they are capable of readily receiving and assimilating it."

The result is that all sensations of weakness rapidly disappear and are replaced by a feeling of returning strength, a fact which everyone can prove without trouble, for Sanatogen can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars in bottles of two sizes.

Sanatogen's value is so generally recognised that innumerable residents in India take it regularly every day to keep them in a condition of perfect fitness, both mental and bodily.

SPINSTER'S DILEMMA.

CURIOUS LEGAL PROBLEM IN THE FRENCH COURTS.

Few women have been placed in a more embarrassing situation than Mlle. Robertine Martin, aged 49, who at present lives with her step father, M. Martin-Golland, at the village of Perret, near Menetreuil. Born deaf and dumb, Mlle. Matin was placed as a girl in an institution for deaf mutes at Chambery. Here she remained till she was seventeen years old, after which she returned to Perret, living first with one relative and then another.

Some time ago, writes the *Standard's* Paris correspondent a young man called on her and declared his happiness at having at last found his mother. At first Mlle Martin believed herself to be the victim of a joke, but the young man produced a whole sheaf of official documents, according to which he was born 33 years ago at Chambery.

Mlle. Martin was his mother, and a declaration to this effect had been made before the mayor of that town, a copy of which had duly been delivered to him. Suspecting some nefarious design, both Mlle. Martin and her step-father went to Chambery, only however, to be confronted with the original certificate of the alleged birth.

In this dilemma Mlle. Martin sought medical help, and, submitting to an examination, obtained a certificate that she had never given birth to a child. Armed with this she next brought a suit before the civil court at Chambery, asking for a declaration that the certificate produced by the alleged son was false. Here the matter remains for the present, but the difficulties surrounding any attempt to discredit official records in France may involve the plaintiff in lengthy proceedings.

BULLET MYSTERY.

"The authorities attach no importance to the affair," says a telegram from Dublin in reference to the discovery that during Monday night or in the early hours of Tuesday morning a bullet was fired into Dublin Castle, said a Home paper on Jan. 7. The bullet tore a large hole in the sentry-box, drilled a clean hole in the window of an office immediately under Mr. Birrell's room, knocked a corner off a piece of furniture, and ricochetting broke another pane of glass. The policemen and sentries who were on duty throughout the night declare that they saw or heard nothing of the incident. This fact suggests, says the *Times*, that the bullet was fired from an air rifle, and its course indicates that it must have been fired from a point considerably above the level of the street. No explanation is forthcoming, but the correspondent is told that some of the Castle authorities are inclined to regard the affair as a protest against the constitution of the Police Commission. The room into which the bullet was fired is occupied during working hours by several clerks.

The proposal for a new bridge across the Clyde, a little west of the present Glasgow Bridge, is meeting with considerable opposition, and it is now said that a number of influential members of the Clyde Navigation Trust are not in favour of the scheme. In addition, a number of shipowners have taken definite action by making representations to the trustees, and also by laying before the public the objections which should, in their opinion, be taken to a bridge at this particular place, and to the plan of having a jetty for river steamers in the centre of the channel.

Resolved! I will get back my health & nerve power by taking Sanatogen regularly.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT
S.G. Sanatogen
THE ROYAL TONIC
THE SANATOGEN CO. (A. WULFING & CO.)
12 CHENIES ST. LONDON

New Health and Nerve Power.

Make the above resolution to-day and keep it. "Sanatogen restored me once more to full vigour," writes MR. SHIRLEY TREMEARNE, Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta.

And Sanatogen will restore *you* to full vigour; for, as SIR H. HESKETH BELL, K.C.M.G., writes: "There is no better invigorator than Sanatogen for a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate."

Sanatogen—the Tonic Food.

Take Sanatogen regularly for a time, and you will be astonished at the improvement in your health and nerve power. Moreover, Sanatogen will so increase your natural powers of resistance against disease that you will be far less likely to suffer from malaria, dysentery, heat exhaustion, or diseases of the stomach and bowels. Buy a bottle of Sanatogen at the nearest Chemist's or Bazaar, and send this coupon for a Free Booklet.

FREE BOOKLET
Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., Box 225, G.P.O., Bombay.
Please send me, free and post paid, a copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates."
Name .....
Address .....
S. 9/481a.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry*.

FREE TO YOU

A Specimen Pot of
"HAZELINE' SNOW"
(Trade Mark)

It restores and improves the beauty of the skin.

Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.

Cut out and send this COUPON

Please send me, free of cost, a specimen pot of "'Hazeline' Snow"
Name .....
Designation or Profession .....
Address .....
Fill in the particulars required, and send to—
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 17, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
All Rights Reserved
xx 856

I say KEATINGS LOZENGES cure the worst Cough

DALES GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
BOOTSTORLE, ENGLAND.

Hot from the Oven

"Little dinner loaves," raised with "Paisley Flour," as in recipe in tin, are so light and so digestible that you can eat them just as they come, hot and fragrant, from the oven. Always insist upon

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder.

Add 1 part of Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Mix well, dry.

A postcard to MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the Brown & Polson Recipe Book free.

Stephen's Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

Undo

a cheap ready-made cigarette and see how dry and dusty the tobacco is.

Make your own cigarettes with sweet, fresh, cool-smoking tobacco—and roll them in "A.G." Cigarette Paper. You get a far better smoke and pay far less for it.

"A.G." Cigarette Paper. *Sold Everywhere.*

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best British made MEAD

Coventry Flyers

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer to sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 249 Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Retail Agents for Bombay:

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED
INTO INDIA ONLY BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
(INDIA)

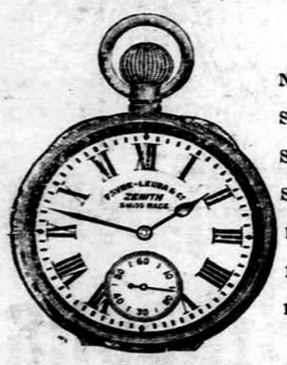
LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & KARACHI

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION
ZENITH

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.			2[illegible]
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			1[illegible]0
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Ltd.,
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—ALICE BUILDING,
Badri Mahal, 217, 219, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA BRANCH:—21, Norton Buildings, Corner of Dalhousie Square.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

"DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; it is also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, averse to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13d. and 2s 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the 'Medical Adviser,'" by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the Lamb Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BENGALORE and POONA.

"Time and use have justified the claims put forward for these preparations."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Since first introduced, Benger's Food has continued to grow in favour owing to the constant recommendations of those who have benefitted by it.

Benger's is distinguished from all other foods in containing not only all the food elements necessary to restore health, but the natural digestive principles also, which enable it to be prepared to suit exactly all ages and all conditions of health. With no other food is this possible.

Benger's Food

is delicious, highly nutritive and most easily digested.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., throughout the world.

"BENGER'S FOOD AND HOW TO USE IT"—A little work of authority on the feeding of infants, invalids and the aged, and the most interesting and informative of food booklets,—will be sent post free on application to:—

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, Eng.

Branch Offices—
NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, PITT ST.
Canadian Agents—National Drug and Chemical Co. Ltd., 24, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches throughout Canada.

1681

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

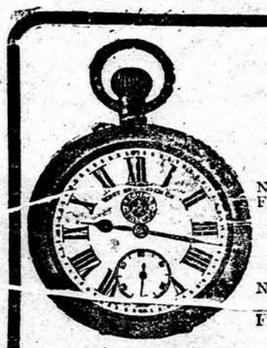
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

THE
"SECULAR"
Keyless Lever Watch.
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.



16" Small size

16" Medium Size.
IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome	„ 20

16" Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case	„ 20	„ 24	„ 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

A GUARANTEE
As to comfort, style, and utility of your footwear is found in the choice of
McALPIN & Co's. BOOTS & SHOES

OUR BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on our Premises under
EXPERT
EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

	Rs.	a.	
REGULATION and SHOOTING BOOTS in best French black calf or brown leather	20	0	per pair
CIVIL and "Mufti" DERBY or Balmoral Boots	20	0	„
SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	„
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	„
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	„
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	8	„
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	„
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	„
REGULATION, RIDING & SHOOTING GAITERS	20	0	„

THE above prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for *CASH*

McALPIN & Co., Bootmakers
BOMBAY & POONA

DRESSES CLEANED from Rs. 2-8 to 6.
By the English Process.

SUITS CLEANED at Rs. 1-8, 2, 2-8 and Rs. 3 EACH.
BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL	SHELL
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Nerve Strain—

Mr. B. C. HUCKS (the well-known Flying Man), of 5, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, England, writes:—"I really must express my appreciation of Phosferine. Some time back I felt myself in a curious state of nervous tension, brought on, no doubt, by the severe strain caused by flying under all sorts of weather conditions for the *Daily Mail* tour. I had an idea that my nerves were becoming shaken. I was advised to try Phosferine, and was quite astonished at the beneficial effect produced by even the first few doses. I am now feeling more 'fit' than ever and ready to start upon a season's flying that promises to be considerably more arduous than the last."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

CAUTION

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by *Phosph This* or *Phosph That*, but get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—

The Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the King of Spain	H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 2/9, & 4/6. *Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.*

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., FUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENG.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraph's Address HINGES BIRMINGHAM Telephone No. 1875

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

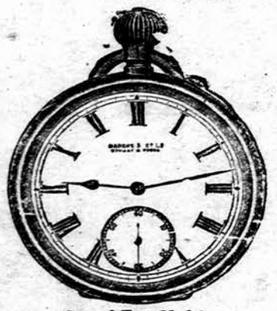
Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o ,, ,,	
Chester	125o ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o ,, ,,	
Monkey	125o ,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yello

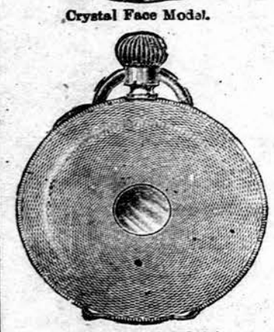
WATCHES OF QUALITY

All Watches Named **MARCKS & CO., LTD.,** on dial denote QUALITY
BOMBAY & POONA"

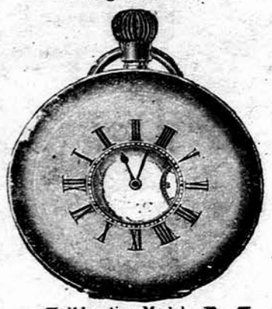
QUALITY which inspires respect by reason of distinguished Style, Elegance, Reliability, and Sturdy and Durable character.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Case Model.



Half-hunting Model.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 40.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 225, Half Htg. Rs. 235.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs. 60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold Milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

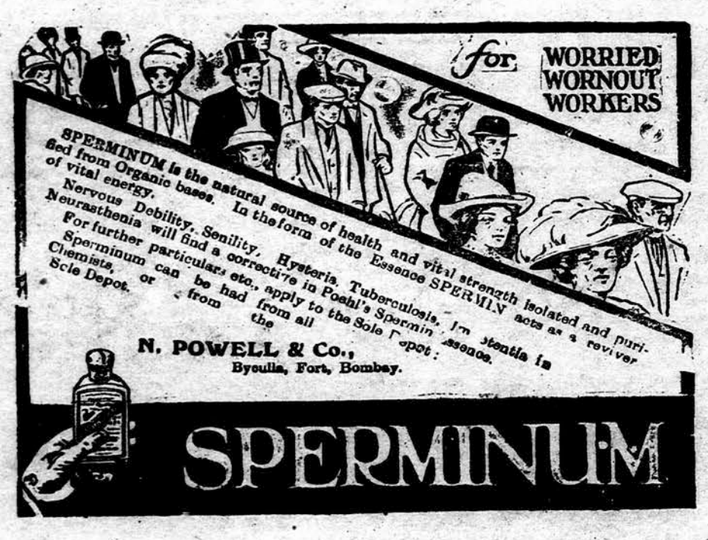
A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

Established 1873 **MARCKS & CO., LTD.** **Incorporated 1885**
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by Stores, chemists, and Rowlands 67, Hatton Garden, London.



SPERMINUM is the natural source of health and vital strength isolated and purified from Organic bases. In the form of the Essence SPERMIN acts as a reviver of vital energy.

Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Insomnia is Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin essence.

For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot:

Sperminum can be had from all Chemists, or from the Sole Depot.

N. POWELL & Co.,
Byculla, Fort, Bombay.

SPERMINUM

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of **"Luton" Hat Dye** you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once **WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH.** WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

Manufacturers:—

WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, **KENDAL,** ENGLAND.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year: and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, by WILLIAM H. ARMOUR, at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 89, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.